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•• ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Czechoslovakia Grab Bag

Court Still Shows Vigor

Lindbergh Holds His Peace

¶ **Europe**—Czechoslovakia sees German and Polish demands for "minorities areas" nearly settled; valiantly attempts to find a solution for Hungarian demands; faces the prospect of being a helpless economic vassal under Berlin. Reports predict that Germany will next demand outlawing of the Communist party in the denuded democracy, insist on the right to march German troops through Czech territory in times of war, demand an anti-Jewish policy and a Reich-Czech Customs Union. • Well, Germany, Poland, Hungary, Italy et al, help yourselves. It's only a democracy, anyway.

¶ **Aliens**—Congress draws in its net, tossed out to catch propagandists of alien influences in America, and instead of the big fish with subservient intentions it pulls in an apparently innocuous run of business herrings. It may yet find that some of these herrings are red ones, pulled across the trail, but just now it looks as though a lot of ambitious and inoffensive gentlemen in advertising, lecturing and other lines of publicity work, had been needlessly red taped. The law requires that all agents of foreign principals shall register with the State Department. Some 86 of them did. The State Department is now making another cast. • Perhaps it hopes, by observing actions in the sea of public relations to locate subservient denizens by their efforts to evade the net.

¶ **Court**—A four-months' summer recess ends for the United States Supreme Court, and that august body reconvenes to find that America's predilection for law-making continues apace. Some 300 cases have accumulated during the Court's vacation. Among them are several affecting that desirable but still un-tamed newcomer, the National Labor Relations Board. The Court finds in three out of four cases in favor of the Board; refuses to review a lower case decision against Thomas J. Mooney; grants a request of the Ford Motor Company, for review of a lower court order permitting withdrawal of litigation by the Labor Board for amendment purposes. • Seems as though we have heard it claimed that the Court needs rejuvenation in order to speed up its work. Seems as though it's the other way around. Lesser courts might speed their processes by utilizing men whose experience has been enriched by many years in harness—or, robe.

¶ **Labor**—The American Federation of Labor, meeting in Houston, Texas, intercepts President Roosevelt's peace plea, as it assumes the look of a political forward pass, and tosses it out of bounds. It doesn't want to play the political game. It charges favoritism for the CIO, snubs for the AFL and declares that it is about to offer a few amendments of its own and watch their reaction on the New Deal before committing itself. Meanwhile, as its delegates stretch their legs on the banks of Buffalo Bayou, the Executive Council is charged with carrying on the battle against CIO dualism. But, as its resolutions committee points out, the Council stands ready to "respond to any genuine appeal for peace or any honorable and sincere opportunity to reunite the labor movement." • Obviously, it charges, the stumbling block in the way of reconciliation between the AFL and the CIO is a lowery-browed leader by the name of Lewis. No. That's not quite accurate. We'll restate it: Obviously, the trouble is lowery brows among the leaders.

¶ **Challenge**—John L. Lewis, the labor leader, makes an expansive gesture for peace in the labor movement. Since his leadership seems a stumbling block in the way of AFL conciliators and William Green's leadership is opposed by CIO members, Mr. Lewis challenges his rival: "Let's both quit," says he in effect. "It then may be possible for the leaders of CIO and AFL to conclude a peace pact." • Leadership and ideologies! Amazing how those troublesome twins find their way into internal as well as international affairs, and conspire to impede progress. Mr. Lewis's proposal, at least, should have the merit of revealing whether the leaders are fighting for a job or for an ideal.

¶ **Lindbergh**—Lady Astor scotches the charges broadcast by Russian airmen that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had criticized his former Russian hosts. The Russian critics' information that "Lindy" had made "insolent anti-Soviet observations," is now supposed to have come from a leftist organ not notable for its veracity. Colonel Lindbergh meanwhile says nothing and flies on. He takes off from a Rotterdam airport for Berlin, accompanied by his wife. In Berlin he attends the annual session of the Lilienthal Society for Aerial Research. • Somebody recently remarked to this columnist: "It is not what comes to you, but how you take it, that gives the measure of your manhood." Can it be possible that Lindy was told that, too?

Rush of Women to Jobs Adds to Unemployment

Federal survey finds married women who work when husbands can support them are vital factor in swelling ranks of unemployed—Figures show large increase of women workers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Should the husband or the wife be the breadwinner in a family? Is it fair for a man to receive more pay than a woman doing the same work, on the assumption that he is supporting a family? Don't women have dependents to support, too?

Questions like these are raised from the figures published in the final report of the Unemployment Census, in which John D. Biggers, retiring head, explains that the increase of women workers is an important factor in the big problem. Mr. Biggers does not give answers to questions like the above, nor does he even put the questions in so many words but his figures are bound to revive the discussion which has been gaining attention ever since the enfranchisement of women, and their new role in the present age.

The enumerative check of employment shows that in 1930 25.3 per cent of those 16 years or older gainfully employed in America were women. In 1937 the percentage had increased to 31.7.

Furthermore, in the four-volume final report, it was explained that 2,740,000 more women workers entered the labor market since 1930 than would have been predicated on a growth of population. The "labor market"—which means men and women either employed or seeking jobs—comprised in November, 1937, 39,978,000 men and 14,496,000 women. Officials of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department were quick to enter a question mark after the Biggers figures.

Recognizing the controversial nature of the subject, and the bitter feelings occasionally engendered by competition between men and women for similar jobs, they were nevertheless inclined to minimize the "influx" of women workers. In periods of hard times like 1937, they emphasized, many women applied for jobs which they will later relinquish if fathers, husbands or sons get employment.

The Biggers report, on the other hand, declared the rush of women to jobs was probably a permanent trend which might increase rather than diminish. Putting the report in nontechnical language, it pointed to the social revolution which has given housewives growing freedom from the drudgery of half a century ago. She no longer cooks her own bread—she buys it from the bakery together, perhaps, with cakes and desserts; the problem of washday is modified by sending it out to a laundry, or by a mechanical washing machine; more and more food comes out of cans. Chores around the house which formerly might keep her daughters busy until marriage, are now made manageable by devices of modern living and electricity.

"The transfer of functions from the home to the laundry and the bakery, and the introduction of mechanical servants to assist the housewife," says the report, "have already released women from many domestic duties and have provided them with leisure or with an opportunity to obtain other employment outside the home."

Just where this leaves home and industry, is anybody's speculation, and the Biggers report does not go into the profound social changes under way. But recurrent instances of discrimination against women workers show a reluctance in many areas to giving equality with men, and frequently pay differentials are noticed. The Federal Government in some departments till recently had a rule making it difficult for husbands and wives to be employed simultaneously, having the effect of ousting many women. Some private firms have taken even stronger stands toward spreading employment.

Saskatchewan Leads Canada In Development of 'Co-ops'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — This Province leads Canada in the development of co-operatives, particularly the producers' co-operative. According to current statistics the Province has 551 co-operatives of various types in operation. They range from the small village co-operative store to such organizations as the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool co-operative—one of three western Canadian grain pools—known all over the world.

The stimulus for the organization of co-operatives has largely come from Provincial Governments. In 1913 the Co-operatives Associations Act was passed. Later the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act provided another aid. The Province has frequently voted special charter legislation for the formation of large co-operatives such as the wheat pool.

According to B. N. Arnason, Registrar of Co-operatives and Markets, "the Saskatchewan policy has been to provide facilities for the development of co-operatives and the removal of obstacles in their development, but not to promote them."

The largest number of Saskatchewan co-operatives, 361, are organizations for trading purposes. Of this number, 41 are retail stores and 319 are in the business of either buying commodities such as coal, binder twine, and flour in bulk, or handling petroleum products. The majority are doing the latter type of business.

One of the most successful of these smaller co-operatives is that located at Davidson, Sask. It operates a general store, handling groceries, hardware, dry goods, a coal and lumber business, a bakery, and an oil station. Its 1937 sales were $160,000 and it had a surplus of $3,600 that year.

Another, that confines its business to petroleum products, is the Riceton Co-operative, which in 1937 did a business of $64,000 and earned a surplus of $7,200.

The trading associations were first organized as far back as 1914, but the oil co-operative was started as recently as 1930. This developed as farmers found an increasing spread between wholesale and retail prices of petroleum products. Then a reverse in the trend became apparent, the spread decreased, and the trading co-operatives decided to erect their own oil refinery.

This, built at Regina, and called Consumers' Refinery, was the first of its kind in the world. The shareholders are the various trading co-operatives. The refinery did a business of $432,000 in 1937.

Another outgrowth of the business of trading co-operatives was the organization of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society, at Saskatoon, in 1929. This handles chiefly

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

Chaco Border Adjusted By Arbitration

But question persists as to whether decision of six Powers is based on arms advantage.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Oct. 11—The New World's allegiance to arbitration as the alternative to war, grievously tested by the long and stubborn war in South America's Gran Chaco, had achieved an impressive victory today in the presumably final liquidation of that conflict. The Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, the United States, and Uruguay, in accordance with established arbitral machinery drew a new frontier between Bolivia and Paraguay through the green jungles of the Chaco.

The settlement was widely acclaimed at once as an important contribution to stability and peace in the Americas. But a scrutiny of the terms of settlement raised serious questions which indicated that all is not clear ahead on the future path of the peace machinery.

For the award is in substance a recognition of Paraguay's military victory. The new frontier set by the arbiters is approximately the line occupied by the Paraguayan troops when they laid down their arms. But while Paraguay gains much jungle land, its new boundary is still 100 miles short of the oil fields which were the military objective during the later stages of the war.

A Question for History

It will remain for history to establish, if that should be possible, whether the decision was based on the claims of the parties prior to the war, or whether it represents essentially a settlement governed by the results of a resort to force. But for the present, it will be possible for any parties in South America who choose to do so to declare from visible evidence that it is a victory for force.

South American diplomacy traditionally has a gift for overlaying its maneuvers with a coating of international morality, and then looking the facts realistically in the face. And so it is already being suggested in some quarters that just as the Munich settlement of the Czech issue drew its frontiers at a point dictated by the "realism" of the situation, so South America has its example of the same sort of diplomacy.

Bolivia Accepts Loss

Against this skepticism is set today's impressive display of good will on the part of Bolivia, the nation which has taken a substantial loss. "Bolivia extends the hand of friendship to Paraguay," declared Enrique Finot, representing the Bolivian Government. He spoke in these conciliatory words even though he had pointed out the "enormous sacrifice" of his country, in failing to gain a water outlet to the east down the Paraguay River, and in losing approximately three-quarters of the Gran Chaco.

The members of the arbitral commission thus disbanded in an atmosphere of undoubted jubilation, declaring that advances in the negotiating process come slowly, that each forward step, however delayed, buttresses the peaceful method, and that the stubbornness of the opposing forces and the need for compromise in no way detract from the importance of the ultimate victory.

Intimate Message From the Country

At the Landon Home Near Topeka There Are Fish, Dogs, Horses, Hens, Children, Books and Hominess—There's Some Politics, Too

By the Chief of the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Topeka, Kansas, September, 1938

We drove up to the new Landon house in the middle of a Saturday afternoon. Its imposing portico, strongly reminiscent of Mount Vernon, loomed over us. "Well . . ." we thought.

But just then, as we were getting out of our suddenly dusty and tinny car, a man in khaki slacks and windbreaker came around the corner of the old southern mansion. Around him capered two children and three dogs. In his hand was a fishing creel. He grinned, and said:

"Well, hello! Been expecting you. Come on in. I've just taken the children fishing, and you ought to see the fish that Jack caught! Come in. . . ."

Into the kitchen we trooped, through the back-est door of all. And emptied the creel on the table. Up on chairs leaped the children, to admire their catch. Nancy Jo had a fine little cat-fish. But Jack! Though only four, he had a beautiful bass, weighing some 3½ pounds.

"Will you look at what that boy caught!" said his father. "Of course, I helped some. I'd only cut some little wooden poles from the bushes, and tied the lines on the end. Had corks for bobbers and empty cartridge shells for sinkers. Nancy Jo hooked and landed her cat herself. I saw this old bass nosing around Jack's line. Yes, I hooked it for him. He swallowed the hook. If he'd a' got it through the gills he would have carried away the line and pole and everything. But when I pulled him out you should have seen Jack take off up the bank. . . ."

A Friendly House and Homey

From the kitchen, all of us fishy-handed from admiring the catch, we trooped through a stately hall and a big salon into the Governor's study. There, khaki dungarees and travel stains and everything, we sat down to talk. The atmosphere of a dignified southern mansion had vanished. We were in a friendly house, where children and dogs run around and shout and bark and slide down the grand staircase.

The study is lined with books. There is a big desk in a curving window at one end, and a broad fireplace at the other end, with the seal of Kansas up over it. A good oil painting of Governor Landon hangs between the books. Great windows look out to the south and west. A door leads to a garden where there is a big outdoor fireplace and seats where you can sit under the stars and watch the fire—and roast your "weeney" or your ear of corn.

Inside the house, as in many another American home, Mrs. Landon has achieved the atmosphere of colonial America with her lovely old furniture and notable collections of glass, lustre ware and china. Deep-red broadloom goes up the stairs, blue into the salon, and brown into the dining-room. Spaciousness and grace make a setting for ample, reflective, hospitable living.

Up Early for a Canter

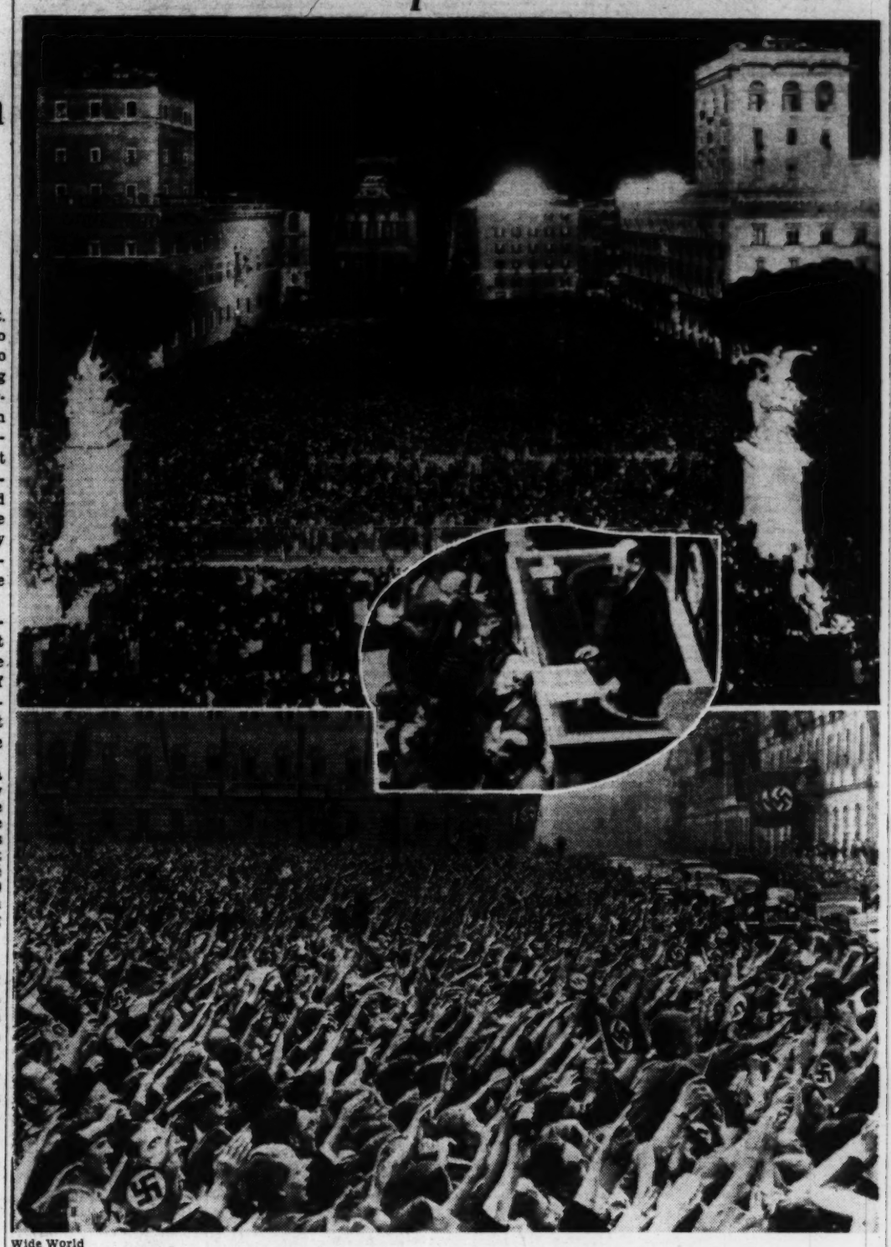
And next morning, watching the early sun over the rolling hills of the beautiful Kaw Valley, we saw another revealing vignette. Mounted on a pretty chestnut mare, Governor Landon was out getting air and exercise and early-morning freshness. In front of him on the chestnut was Jack. Nancy Jo rode her pony beside. (Incidentally, she fell off. But she's used to that, and back on again she went.) The mare's colt capered around the group. The dogs cut happy circles.

The Landon property is being paid for by a real estate development. Reserving ample acreage for themselves, the Landons are selling house lots on part of the property, expecting ultimately to pay for the improvement and carrying charges. Three houses are being built already, and others are on the way. And the Landons raise chickens—the finest around Topeka, customers told us—which they sell along with fresh eggs. (They've some lovely broilers coming along. Advt.) So there is a practical side to their fine property.

As another Intimate Message sets forth, Governor Landon is not idle politically, and the big white house near Topeka is an important feature in his activity. It may yet become a news center.

Erwin D. Canham

Three Premiers Report on Munich 'Peace'



Wide World

Rome, Paris, and Berlin Acclaim Signers of Four-Power Pact

A great crowd in Rome (upper) shouts "Yes, Yes!" to the Duce's question, "Is peace with justice the ideal of the Italian people?" In Paris (center) M. Daladier (at right on rostrum) receives an overwhelming vote of confidence on policy of averting war over Czechoslovakia. The Führer (lower) is greeted by a throng opposite the Chancellery as he arrives home from his success in getting Sudeten German land.

President's Labor Peace Plea Stalls

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 11—Labor support for the New Deal is being damaged by the split in the labor movement, it is evidenced in the decision of the American Federation of Labor to make no fresh overtures for peace at this convention to the rival Committee for Industrial Organization.

President Roosevelt put the Federation on the spot by his peace message and in turn the Federation put the President on the spot and killed the political significance of his move, as presidential intervention is viewed among leaders.

Peace this year had the new element of politics attached to it by the President's first public plea for peace and by its immediate championship in the convention by the Democratic Labor Chairman, Daniel J. Tobin.

As the temper of both factions is now so heated, no further effort for united action is likely to be made for months. But before the next convention of the AFL, the last prior to the 1940 presidential election, it seems likely that peace maneuvers will be renewed by the New Deal in the aim of re-establishing the political solidarity of labor as in the last two Roosevelt campaigns.

Will Push for Amendment

The manner of the administration of the National Labor Relations Act is also operating to alienate a degree of labor backing from the New Deal. Charging favoritism for the CIO to the injury of the AFL, the Federation determined here to ask a series of amendments. It will press for these at the next session of Congress.

Political signs of the Federation's differences with the New Deal have already been shown in the recent purge campaigns, when the AFL backed most of the senatorial candidates marked for elimination by the President.

As yet, the coolness is largely confined to a portion of the leaders of the Federation. The rank and file of its membership generally continues for Roosevelt. If the Democratic Party should split and Mr. Roosevelt should lead a liberal wing, it is conceded that at this time the leadership would split while the majority of the membership would go with him.

Over Green's Head

But if the labor division runs on, and the New Deal further encourages the CIO, more of the members are likely to grow critical, it is felt here. In the unsuccessful purge in Maryland, many of the rank and file supported Senator Millard E. Tydings, the winner, over the protest of William Green, President of the AFL.

In declining to make any new proffer of peace, the convention, in the judgment of key officials, put the responsibility for peace on the CIO.

The showing of peace moves, which Mr. Green said he had recently endorsed and John L. Lewis had rejected, obviously placed the Federation in the position of extending itself more for unity than its rival as Mr. Tobin conceded.

Yet a wide economic gap, with some very practical obstacles, seems still to separate the two wings of labor, and these were added to be the declaration of this convention that the AFL "cannot and will not make terms with Communist leadership." As one of the veterans here remarks, Mr. Lewis will not submit to a purge of Communists in the CIO as a precedent of conditions of peace.

This demand reflects the new attitude in the AFL exhibited at this meeting. For the first time the Federation is confident. It has made up the loss of members taken away by the split, and feels it is winning.

Its leaders expect that by another year one of the principal CIO unions, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, will have returned to the Federation, with perhaps several others, and that the CIO as a vigorous force will be done.

Lewis Will Resign If Green Will Too

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 11

John L. Lewis offered today to resign as chairman of the C. I. O. if William Green would resign as President of the AFL to pave the way for peace between the two organizations.

Mr. Lewis, speaking in a slow, deliberate voice, said if the Federation's convention wants to accept his suggestion he immediately upon such acceptance would file his own resignation with the CIO. "It then may be possible for the remaining leaders of the Federation of Labor and the CIO to conclude a peace pact, in which event the contribution by Mr. Green and myself may be of some value," he said.

Silence Bursts Into Sound As $1 Bill Falls With a Crash

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., (AP) — A dollar bill makes a noise when dropped on the inch-thick carpet of a new sound-proofed laboratory room here.

The bill gives out a sharp whack if it falls flat; it can be heard scraping if it comes down at an angle.

The room is something new in sound-proofing. It weighs 30 tons and is hung from the roof of the General Electric research laboratories by four rods.

Sleeves make a creaking sound when they brush against a coat. A watch chain clinks when its wearer walks. Tightening a trousers' belt sounds like harnessing a horse.

The idea of the room is to take the last small noises out of rotating machinery. It was built after natural scientists thought they had all the noises out because none could be heard in the ordinary laboratory quiet.

But these same motors, taken into the country on a quiet night, were still audible. The hanging room was thereupon constructed to imitate the country at its stillest. In cities and large buildings there always is a slight rumble of noise even at the quietest moment.

The sound-proof room is built of steel and concrete, its mass alone cutting out most of the outside noises. The walls are further lined with sound-proofing materials, and the heavy carpet is underlaid with thick felt. Entrance is through a vestibule which closes when the "quietness hunters" pass through a door from it into the room proper.

The long supporting rods do not touch the roof. They are connected with steel springs set in rubber to prevent them from acting as sound and vibration conductors.

One result of this kind of work is super-quiet electric fan blades. There's not a single entirely flat area on their faces. Neither do their curves at any cross-section equal those of any other area. Their greatest width is almost at the tip.

'Links In Christianity's Chain'
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Czechs Place Refugee Aid First on List

Slovaks and Magyars of Hungary negotiating on land — Germans consolidate gains.

Grave economic problems and the pressing difficulty of caring for a mounting number of refugees took precedence in Czechoslovakia today; even over such political issues as the election of a new President: Page 1.

As Hungarian troops occupied two Czechoslovakian cities near the border, negotiations between Slovaks and Magyars continued. Hungary — third nation to share in the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia—was understood to be demanding 6,000 square miles of the Republic's territory—a demand so far resisted: Page 2.

Germany, meanwhile, continued the consolidation of its occupied areas, incorporating various sections of the Sudetenland into administrative areas of the Reich. German money and German laws were decreed as official for the occupied areas: Page 2.

Yugoslavia, feeling the reaction of the Czech Republic's partition, calls elections amid reports that its own minorities are to be granted a measure of autonomy: Page 2.

Aid for Czech Refugees And Trade Organization Dominate Prague Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 11—Economic reorganization—particularly the solution of the problem of refugees and surplus population within the new frontiers—has taken precedence even over political issues here at the present time.

The election of the new President, future Parliamentary representation, and similar important political issues are dependent upon the final frontiers settlement. But in the meantime economic problems are urgently crying for solution.

In order to maintain the present economic equilibrium and prevent speculation in lands and buildings, the Cabinet has decreed that the sale and leasing of lands for more than six years, including agricultural and forest lands, can only proceed with permission of the local authorities.

The entry into certain professions and trades, especially so-called "free" professions, has been closed for one year. This is held to be essential because of the influx from newly-occupied areas.

The Cabinet has also decided to release from military duty all of the men belonging to any of the ceded territory.

Emigration Plan Weighed

The possibility of a solution of the refugee problem through emigration is being much discussed, largely as the result of the presence here of Sir Neill Malcolm, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. But inquiries in responsible quarters show that there is little hope of international action in this matter—the organization set up by the Evian Refugee Conference so far having devoted itself to preliminary problems. Hence the only possible immediate action appears to be through the maintenance of refugees and unemployed by state and charitable organizations, with the possibility that homes may be established in Canada and Australia later on.

The proximity of winter increases the seriousness of the problem and large labor camps are being planned to meet the situation.

While English relief funds are appreciated, it must be noted that the Czechs feel that England and France are largely responsible for this catastrophe, and are therefore honor-bound to give particular help in order to enable the new Czechoslovakia to regain its equilibrium.

German Influence Spreads

The political and social reactions to the new situation are easy to appreciate. One of the first measures of the new Slovak Government was the dissolution of the Communist Party and indication of an anti-Semitic wave in Slovakia are apparent. Such a movement to the Extreme Right, followed by racial and political intolerance, is likely to result as Bohemia and Moravia fall increasingly under pressure from Berlin. Feeling they are abandoned by England and France,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

In the Boston Section:

Four-mile wind holds Bluenose and Thebaud in calm water.

Bribery charges heard in Graves perjury trial.

Map makers draw new outlines of Rhode Island shore.

Harvard issues new book on American foreign policy.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Czechs Place Refugee Aid Ahead of Political Issues

(Continued from Page 1)

those Czechs having the greatest faith in democracy see no other prospects except to come under German influence.

Statesmen of this "remnant Republic" declare that the extent to which the Western democracies abandoned Czechoslovakia would be obvious at once if the story of the treatment of the Czechoslovak Delegation at the Munich conference and Anglo-French responses to their protest to the Berlin commission were published.

Their protests were rejected to make way for the drawing of new political frontiers unequaled even by Versailles. An example of a purely Czech town is Policka in Moravia, which was so divided that the Czechs were left 100 houses, a cemetery, a brewery, and a theater, the Germans taking schools, the hospital, offices, insurance companies, and explosives.

Negotiating Directly

This accounts for the Czechs negotiating directly with the Germans on economic matters, and everything points to close co-operation in this sphere, certain circles foreshadowing a customs union and even a currency union in the not too distant future.

Anglo-French impotence before German demands also has reduced any hope here that Hungary could be prevented from obtaining territorial concessions far exceeding ethnographic considerations, as Poland has absorbed indisputable Czech populations on the basis of power politics.

British Legion representatives are still here, but are uncertain whether a plebiscite will occur since the areas in question, defined by the Munich Agreement, already have been absorbed by Germany in the so-called "Zone 5."

Oversettled, Regina Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—Proposals put forward in Prague that Canada be asked to provide for the settlement of anti-Nazi Sudeten German refugees are met in this Province with little approval, and in many cases direct opposition.

Although the sympathies of the majority of Western Canadians undoubtedly favor Czechoslovakia in the recent European crisis, any scheme for immigrating to Canada raises the objection that Saskatchewan, at least, is already oversettled.

Saskatchewan, whose population is mostly farmers, and whose cities depend on agricultural trade, believes largely that present economic conditions are a bar to fresh immigration. Farm populations have suffered heavily in reduced standards of living, it is argued, and find it difficult to earn a living.

Chief core of the opposition has been the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan section, who have taken an uncompromising stand in recent years against immigration. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Party, which forms the official opposition in the Saskatchewan Legislature also opposes further settlement.

These opponents of immigration argue that acreage is being reduced, and more farmers would tend to increase acreage. There is a considerable body of opinion against immigration from Central Europe which contends that Canada has its hands full now in assimilating the large Central European immigration of past years.

A strong pro-British sentiment also exists which maintains that if any immigration is done, then it should be immigration of Britishers, rather than foreigners.

Czech Pacts to Fall?

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 11 (AP)—Informed circles here declared that Germany had hinted it would forego a further military advance only on condition that Prague end its alliances with Soviet Russia and France.

Other points said to comprise a National Socialist program were outlawing of the Communist Party by Czechoslovakia, an agreement that German troops could pass through Czechoslovak territory in war, an anti-Semitic policy, and a customs union between the two countries.

Buell Finds Three Europes Contesting for New Status

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The foreign Policy Association took a look at Europe Oct. 8 and, after the view, held that the future peace there was in the lap of the countries predominantly Slavic and which have a semi-colonial standard of living. Meanwhile they are divided among themselves, overpopulated and fearful of both Russia and Germany, Raymond Leslie Buell, President of the Association, declared at a luncheon at the Astor Hotel.

Mr. Buell saw three Europes struggling to create a new equilibrium. What he called Europe "A" was the western countries "trying to maintain capitalism and democracy, but lacking a strong unified purpose and declining in population." Europe "B" was the "New Germany, having almost twice the population of France, filled with fanatical dynamism, conscious of world destiny," and Europe "C" was the Slavic countries of the Continent.

As a result of the Munich accord between England, France, Italy, and Germany, the Western "democracies" have lost ground to the Reich, Mr. Buell held, adding that if peace was maintained, it would depend largely upon whether Europe "C" could strengthen itself so as to create a counterforce to prevent further German expansion.

"The answer to this question depends largely upon Poland, the sixth largest country in Europe," he said. "Poland today is attempting desperately to create a new alliance in Central Europe in co-operation with Hungary which will erect a neutral zone separating Germany from Russia. This it is attempting to do by inducing the Czechs to cede sub-Carpathian Ruthenia to Hungary. This small territory is inhabited by neither Czechs nor Slovaks, but by Ukrainians, who demand autonomy.

Common Frontier Sought

"The territory is of great military importance. If it is returned to Hungary upon terms which satisfy the Ukrainians, a common frontier will be established between Hungary and Poland. If they are supported by Britain, Russia, and Italy, they may obstruct Germany's absorption of Rumania.

"Whether Poland will have the wisdom or the strength to contribute to such alliance no one may predict. With all its high qualities, Poland has a number of serious weaknesses. Perhaps the most important is a romantic imperialism. Poland imperialists dream of liberating the Soviet Ukraine under the protection of Poland. Some Poles favor joint action with Japan to bring about the dismemberment of Russia."

Mr. Buell found a second "serious internal weakness" in Poland in its low standard of living and its minority problem. He said at least 5,000,000 peasants and 1,000,000 Jews there were "living at the verge of starvation," and that the Poles lacked the strength to resist an industrialized power like Germany.

"Finally, Poland has a government which lacks the support of any considerable part of the population," he continued. "Poland today is not Fascist nor Nazi. It wishes to maintain its independence both from Russia and Germany. The fact remains that the Government, resting upon the disorganized heirs of Pilsudski, lacks popular support, particularly from the peasants, who constitute nearly two thirds of the country."

The chances are that the world will have a period of uneasy peace during the next several years, Mr. Buell held.

"Even though such a peace rests upon injustice, an opportunity nevertheless may arise to clear up the world's economic maladjustments and thus tend to allay political tension," he said.

Can Only Wait and See

"Dangerous as the present situation may be, no one can be sure that Germany is bent on world domination. The tendencies of present German imperialism are more subtle and intelligent than before the World War, but may even prove less dangerous. The wider Germany extends itself in Central Europe the more unsolvable problems it is likely to create and the more passive opposition it may engender. We can merely wait and see. . . .

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Czechoslovakia Continues to Shrink

By a Staff Artist

Latest Phase of Partitioning

Territories allotted to the administrative areas of Austria, Bavaria, and the new Sudeten Province, together with the section occupied by the Poles and lands claimed by the Hungarians.

Czechs Face Economic Dilemmas

Partition precipitates revolutionary changes in trade and industry of Central Europe.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The result of about 11,000 square miles, containing some of the richest territory of Czechoslovakia, passing within a few days into the hands of Germany, not to mention further tracts not yet completely determined, to go to Poland and Hungary, has made revolutionary changes in the whole economy of Central Europe.

Proposals that the new Czech President must be some great industrialist capable of reconstituting the shrunken Czech State on a new basis with the fragments of railways and sources of raw materials left to it by the four-power Munich accord indicate the size of the problem that confronts the Czech people.

The actual value of the industrial equipment turned over to Germany alone has been estimated by the Associated Press at $350,000,000, an amount which does not include the frontier forts, said to have cost $400,000,000, from which the Czechs took what was hastily movable, but which have given to the Germans large quantities of steel that have been transported by them to their western Siegfried line along the French frontier, including anti-tank barricades several hundred miles in length.

The $50,000,000 which Britain promised to advance immediately is therefore considered merely in the light of temporary relief, and even the $100,000,000 further loan contemplated by Britain would be inadequate for purposes of reconstruction. Whether under the circumstances the Czechs can circumvent America's Johnson Act to borrow from the United States is a matter for Washington to decide. Czechoslovakia's present debt to the United States amounts to nearly $200,000,000, including a defaulted postwar relief debt of $165,658,603. Nevertheless the shrunken Republic will need loans for the rebuilding of plants and railways. Sections of the latter which have been in areas turned over to the Germans, will have to be rebuilt on Czech soil.

One of the industrial centers to feel immediately the effects of the change is Mährisch-Ostrau, toward the middle of the northern frontier, and the center of a rich mining district. Mährisch-Ostrau itself remains in Czech hands, but much of the mining comes in the half of all the Republic's mining areas that go to Germany. Since Germany has taken over the territory to the west, Mährisch-Ostrau's connections are cut with Prague, which also loses the great electric plant of Prebovice, the State broadcasting station at Svinov, most of the coal mines of northern Moravia, a number of chalk and limestone quarries, and scores of manufacturing plants.

Because of the Polish occupation, the district has lost additional coal mines, rich iron ore territory, and manufacturing plants estimated by Czechoslovak officials to include about 70 per cent of the total in this region. Between here and Prague, travelers by the main rail line are forced to cross German territory twice, while German territory cuts the Prague highway in at least three places.

To avoid the German areas, residents of this district wishing to go to the capital have to travel far to the south and then east, adding three hours to the normal six-hour journey.

One of the largest iron foundries of Czechoslovakia, owned by the Rothschild interests, finds its plants in the territory of all three nations. The foundry is producing armor plates for the British Government, but it is doubtful whether it will be able to continue operations subject to the regulations of three countries. Its workers will be divided by the new frontiers.

Czechs Protest Ruling on Zones

By the Associated Press

Geneva, Oct. 11

The Czechoslovak delegation to the League of Nations has requested a re-examination by the British and French of decisions of the International Committee at Berlin engaged in supervising German occupation of Sudetenland.

It declared that the Committee was committing injustices especially through granting to Germany zones containing nearly 1,000,000 Czechs.

The Committee took the 1910 census as a working basis for demarcation of a fifth zone for German occupation, without taking into account the mother tongue of the people of the affected zone, the delegation said.

Reich currency and flag officially decreed for use in occupied areas of Sudetenland.

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—The German Government decreed today that the reichsmark henceforth would be the legal currency of the Sudeten territory.

Earlier it was decreed that the Swastika flag is the flag of the Sudetenland.

Secondly, Herr Hitler decreed that the Reich's coat-of-arms and the official seals be used throughout the newly absorbed territory.

Thirdly, German law now applies to the Sudetenland.

Germans at Slovak Line

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 11 (AP)—German troops moved on Oct. 10 into Petrzalka, directly across the Danube from Bratislava, marking the frontier of German-occupied territory on the border of Slovakia.

Arrival of German soldiers brought to Bratislava residents a forceful recognition of the boundary of the Reich and aroused concern for the future territorial integrity of the newly established autonomous Slovakian State.

Movement of the troops was preceded by the flight of many Slovaks from the area, transporting to Bratislava and other towns whatever possessions they could take.

Most Slovaks in Bratislava, however, showed still greater concern over the possible penetration into Slovakia by Hungarian troops.

Leading businessmen expressed the opinion the city would be likely to come under control of Hungary either as a result of negotiations under way between Czechoslovakia and Hungary at Komarno or by other means.

Slovak leaders say that only 17 per cent of Bratislava's approximately 150,000 people are Hungarian, but Hungarians are expected to claim the entire city.

Such a cession would bring under Hungarian domination the island of Zitny Ostrov between the little and big Danube Rivers, called by the Slovaks the "pantry of Slovakia," because of its agricultural production, including wheat, corn, and other grains.

Slovak officials say the new autonomous Slovak Government here, probably would be moved to Zilina in the event Hungary occupied Bratislava.

Some Czechoslovak Army officers, however, did not seem to share this concern, asserting, "Our army will never give up Bratislava regardless of the decision of the Komarno conference."

Bratislava's fortifications are considered of importance.

Czechs Guarding Border

KOMORNO, Czechoslovak-Hungarian Frontier, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Government moved fresh troops into areas near the Hungarian border today while the homeward movement of soldiers in other sections of the country jammed highways and railroads.

New units took up positions at Komorno and other frontier towns to meet any possible military action by Hungary to take territory from Slovakia.

Red-white-green Hungarian flags decorated homes and business places along the Danube in Slovakia as a welcome for what citizens expected to be an invasion from the Hungarian side.

Lady Astor Defends Lindbergh

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Lady Astor, American-born member of Parliament, declared today there was "no truth" in a statement by 11 Soviet Russian airmen yesterday that Col. Charles A. Lindbergh had criticized the Soviet Air Force at a dinner at her home.

She said the London Communist newspaper, the Daily Worker, was responsible for the report.

The Daily Herald, labor newspaper, quoted her as saying that Colonel Lindbergh "has not dined with us since he returned from Russia, and, in fact, I have never given a dinner party for him," and that "it is a complete lie" that the aviator ever had made "any sort of pronouncement about the Russian Air Force or about anything else during a dinner party at my house."

The Soviet Airmen's attack on Colonel Lindbergh apparently was based on reports printed here that the American airman had supplied information reaching official British ears during the Czechoslovak crisis that the German air force could defeat combined French, British, Czechoslovak, and Russian air fleets.

The most extensive report here appeared in the Leftist organ, The Week, which said Britain's inner Cabinet used Colonel Lindbergh's conversation to quell much of the opposition to Prime Minister Chamberlain's sacrifice of Czechoslovak territory in preference to war.

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived at Tempelhof Airdrome at 3:02 p. m. (9:02 a. m., E. S. T.), today, on a flight from Paris by way of Rotterdam, where they stayed overnight.

Colonel Lindbergh came to attend the annual meeting of the Lilienthal Society for Aerial Research, opening tomorrow.

It Takes a Poet to Find America's Indian Summer

PLAINFIELD, N. J. (AP)—A sun beaming down through a haze of autumnal gold brings talk of an Indian summer whose glories have become an inextricable chapter in American tradition and literature.

But that October haze is composed of collected and suspended smoke and minute particles of vegetation such as dried, fallen leaves, and the "Indian summer"—well, it just doesn't exist, at least not as a meteorological entity.

So says S. K. Pearson, co-operative observer of the U. S. Weather Bureau, who spoke Oct. 6 of the "figment of poet's fancy" as something of an accident and usually caused by a stagnated high pressure area.

Radio Forums on South U. S. Pan in Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Tentative plans for radio forums to be held in Georgia, at which studies of the South as the Nation's No. 1 economic problem, will be discussed by outstanding persons, a Federal experiment to be first inaugurated in Georgia, are under way, State Superintendent of Schools, M. D. Collins, told a meeting of the Fulton County Democratic Woman's Club here recently.

The forum is a part of the Georgia educational program for the coming year, Mr. Collins explained. Another feature to be stressed in the program is the expansion of adult education, carried on largely with aid of the Federal Government.

Four N. J. Independents Drop Race for Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 11—Withdrawal of four independent candidates from the race for seats in the House of Representatives was announced here today. They are Joseph M. Perazzo, of the Tenth Congressional District; Joseph F. Melici, of the Eleventh, and Herman W. Brans of the Twelfth, all of Newark, and John P. Marinaro of the Eleventh, of East Orange.

Harry S. Neiwirth of Newark, who had filed a nominating petition in Twelfth District, withdrew last week.

Elections Called in Yugoslavia

Belgrade's action viewed as attempt to prevent repetition of Czech's break-up as State.

The News

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Yugoslav Government last night dissolved Parliament and called for new elections Dec. 11, in what was interpreted by diplomatic circles as an attempt to prevent a possible catastrophe such as was experienced by Czechoslovakia.

It was believed that Premier Milan Stoyadinovich has decided to guarantee minorities some degree of autonomy, provided they are willing to recognize the unity of the State.

The new Parliament will be summoned Jan. 19, 1939.

The Yugoslav Parliament consists of a Senate, half elected, half appointed by the King, and a Chamber of Deputies, the Skupshtina, elected for four-year terms by universal manhood suffrage.

Two new Ministers Without Portfolio were added to the Cabinet, Svetislav Hodjera, leader of a pro-Fascist party called Borba—which means "struggle"—and Ante Mastrovich, Member of the Chamber of Deputies.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia—Yugoslavia's major problem, that of minorities, is re-emphasized by events in Czechoslovakia which have led to territorial settlements for dissident racial groups.

Repeated demands for autonomy have been the post-war refrain of the 3,000,000 Croats who constitute Yugoslavia's most articulate minority. However, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, the Croatian peasant leader, repeatedly has declared that the Croats were willing to remain within the Yugoslav monarchy if full autonomy was granted. Recently he visited Belgrade and was in conference with Serbian opposition leaders. Like the Slovaks of Czechoslovakia, he demanded a Croatian government as a confederate state of Yugoslavia.

But the autonomy demands do not stop there. More than 1,000,000 Slovenes in northern Yugoslavia also are demanding autonomy. In addition, more than 500,000 Macedonians and Albanians, 460,000 Germans and 550,000 Hungarians in forbidden propaganda have said that they want to return to the mother countries from which they were separated as a result of the Balkan and World Wars.

Kept Cabinets Together

It is against such a background that the present government of Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch has functioned. He faces the present trying days with a record of a longer and more stable government than that of any government since the creation of this postwar state.

The current changes in his Cabinet emphasize the fact that during something more than three years of his tenure there have only been minor alterations.

The average life of a government during the first decade of Yugoslavia's history was a third of a year, so when a Premier retains practically the same team of ministers for three years that is a noteworthy achievement.

Externally, he has neutralized his country. Internally, he has brought it into a state of suspended political animation.

In foreign affairs his aim has been to make friends with everyone. Yugoslavia used to be largely surrounded by enemies, so that Dr. Stoyadinovitch used his country's strategic position to cement his position both with Italy and with Germany.

The result has been that the expansion of the Reich found Yugoslavia with well-balanced relations with the Rome-Berlin axis. As the German influence has increased, Yugoslavia has perforce oriented its policy in that direction.

Now in moving toward some possible form of autonomy in the domestic field, it becomes increasingly clear that Dr. Stoyadinovitch has probably solved but few of Yugoslavia's fundamental problems.

He has checked rather than promoted real self-government. His Parliament is a mockery. He is moving toward Fascism and his sympathies are certainly with authoritarianism but he observes the forms of democracy. The press is censored but the papers still flourish. Political meetings are held, though with restrictions. Not a single outstanding politician is in jail, though all are watched. The Croatians wave their Croatian flag all they wish and shout, "Long live free Croatia!" whenever they like.

Croats Defy Censorship

They even hold parades with their illegal "national guards." They regularly publish their banned pamphlets and defy the censor. The Croatian problem was never farther from being settled. But it is not so actively dangerous. The Croatians are so busy working, writing, singing, and shouting for Croatia that they have less inclination to plan a revolt or conspiracy. The chief Slovene party is in the government, as is the chief Bosnian party. The Orthodox Serb, Milan Stoyadinovitch, the Moslem Bosnian, Mehmed Spaho, and the Roman Catholic Slovene, Dr. Anton Koroshetz, run Yugoslavia and give the dissatisfied Croatians more freedom than they have had since 1928.

All this is merely political maneuvering. Politically, the Yugoslav ship of state is not going any place, but a skillful captain is making it ride easier than for a long time.

Economically it is difficult to appraise the regime. Its opponents say that the present Government has depleted the State Treasury, exhausted public funds and brought the land to the verge of ruin. The Government itself boasts of outstanding prosperity. Who is right? Neither, completely, but there has certainly been some economic progress. The dinar is stable, the banks are solid, the budget is balanced, all state obligations are regularly paid, and there are some public works.

Increase in Worker's Income

There has been decided progress in the iron and steel industry and in trade. Generally speaking, unemployment has diminished. The total income of the workers tends to increase. Social insurance is advancing.

Admittedly there is no outstanding economic progress. Yugoslavia is still full of ragged edges. One cannot avoid the impression that state money could have been spent in a way that would bring more benefits to the common people. But still they are better off than before Milan Stoyadinovitch came to power. Perhaps because of good crops.

What do they themselves think of the Prime Minister? The Croatians are unanimously against him and they constitute about a third of the inhabitants of the land. Many of the Moslems are dissatisfied. Most of the "new province" Serbs are in the opposition. A very large number of the "old kingdom" Serbs disapprove of Mr. Stoyadinovitch's foreign policies, of his leaning toward Fascism, and of his repression of civic liberties. They are for France, England, and Czechoslovakia; for democracy against Rome and Berlin. But events of the moment seem in the other direction.

Germany's Markets Await Yugoslavia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade, Yugoslavia

The position that German trade occupies in the Yugoslavian economic scheme is indicated by the statistics and conversations surrounding the recent German-Yugoslav trade pact.

When Walther Funk, the Reich's Minister of Economics, came here to negotiate the treaty he declared that "Yugoslavia can produce nothing that Germany cannot absorb." He added that the Reich was in a position to supply all of the Yugoslavia's commercial needs.

At the same time it was emphasized that more than 50 per cent of Yugoslavia's exports go to Germany.

Croats lead demands in Yugoslavia for larger share in state affairs than Premier allows.

Hungarian Troops Occupy Former Czech Border Town

IPOLYSAG, On the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Border, Oct. 11 (AP)—Hungarian troops occupied this Czechoslovak border town today in the first actual transfer of territory in Hungary's drive to regain part of the land lost to Czechoslovakia after the World War.

More than 4,000 residents of Ipolysag, 50 miles north of Budapest, welcomed the incoming Hungarian soldiers in the name of the approximately 1,000,000 Hungarians in territory Budapest is demanding from the dismembered Czechoslovak State.

Military bands played Hungarian music. The day was celebrated as a Hungarian national holiday and acclaimed as ending 20 years of mourning for Hungarians in Czechoslovakia.

[Dispatches from Komarno, the border town where Hungarian and Czechoslovak envoys are negotiating over the cession of territory, reported Hungarian troops also occupied the important railway junction of Satoralja Ujhely, across the frontier from the Hungarian town of that name and 150 miles northeast of Budapest. Agreement was reached Sunday at Komarno that these two points would be occupied to symbolize Czechoslovakia's willingness in principle to meet Hungary's demands.

[Budapest has disclosed these include transfer of more than 6,000 square miles; Prague has indicated this particular demand was considered excessive.]

Parley Strikes Snags

KOMARNO, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 11 (AP)—Negotiations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary for settlement of Hungary's minority claims in Czechoslovakia were proceeding with difficulty last night because delegates of the Prague Government considered Hungarian demands "outrageous."

The Czechoslovaks offered about 20 per cent of the territory demanded and suggested discussions of other demands be continued in another conference within two months.

It was understood the Hungarian "minimum claims" include some territory in Carpathian-Ruthenia, extreme eastern portion of Czechoslovakia, which would give Hungary free access to the Polish border on the north. Another Hungarian-Czechoslovakian meeting was to be held today.

Budapest sources said Hungary was demanding surrender unconditionally of about 16,000 square kilometers (about 6,178 square miles) of "pure Hungarian regions" along Czechoslovakia's southern border.

The Hungarian delegates expressed dissatisfaction with the Czechoslovak military display along the border. "The Czechs can't threaten us," they said, "—we'll get all we want."

Steel - helmeted Czechoslovak troops reinforced positions here at Komarno and elsewhere along the border ready to resist any invasion before a conference agreement is reached. Almost an entire regiment moved into towns about 40 miles from Komarno.

Wash Day Comes Every Day Upon Little Isle of Urk

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The cleanliness of the Netherlands is proverbial. Especially among the peasantry. One hears stories about women scrubbing brick-paved courts on Saturday nights and about the cow tails which are tied up with a string in the shed to keep the tails from trailing on the ground. In the parts of the Netherlands where clogs are worn no one enters a house in the country, be it ever so humble, without leaving his or her wooden shoes at the doorstep.

In the Island of Urk, every day is wash day. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen. This explains the clothes on the lines, spanning the little streets from side to side, red baize fisher shirts, striped shirts and long home-knitted black woolen stockings, for men and women alike.

Mexican Court Bars Ruling on Oil Lands

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Supreme Court has dismissed an appeal of American and British oil companies against expropriation of their properties by the Mexican Government March 18.

The Court held on Oct. 8 the foreign companies had not exhausted other administrative recourses open to them and that the matter thus was not one for the Supreme Court to rule on.

A petition for revocation of the expropriation decree, the Court ruling pointed out, still is under consideration by the Department of National Economy.

Holdings of 17 American and British concerns were included in the expropriated property which the companies valued at $400,000,000.

One oil man said the decision meant that determination of the legality of expropriation would be "indefinite," since the National Economy Department's ruling must be waited before starting up through the courts again to get a final Supreme Court decision.

"Inasmuch as it took approximately six months for the dismissed case to go through the courts, we may assume it will take as long for the next case to reach a decision," he said.

Sons of Archduke Freed in Austria

VIENNA, Oct. 11 (AP)—Duke Maximilian von Hohenberg, and his brother, Prince Ernst, have been freed from the concentration camp at Dachau, it was disclosed yesterday.

The pair, Austrian Monarchist leaders and sons of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination at Sarajevo touched off the World War, were arrested after the Union of Austria and Germany and held at the Dachau concentration camp.

They have returned to Vienna and are staying with Monarchist friends.

Parts for British Planes Ordered From Lockheed

BURBANK, Calif., Oct. 11 (AP)—Lockheed Aircraft Corporation announced today the signing of a contract with the British Air Ministry to supply $3,900,000 worth of spare parts, complementing the order received last June for 200 reconnaissance bombers to cost approximately $18,000,000.

Simon to Campaign In 'Safe' District

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Sir John Simon, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and a member of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's "inner Cabinet" during the Czechoslovak crisis, has decided to abandon his difficult constituency and stand for election in the safer Yarmouth division.

It was announced last night that he would not seek re-election from the industrial constituency in Spen Valley, where Sir John had a meager majority of 642 at the last election in 1935. Arthur Harbord, a member of Sir John's own Liberal National Party, was elected from the Yarmouth division by a majority of 5,340.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Christianity to Constantine, 2: Origen of Alexandria Rose to Distinction in Third Century as Defender of the 'Rule of Faith'

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.

Eighth of Fifty-six Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One phase of Gnosticism (which, by the way, survived in various forms to the Middle Ages) found expression in the third century in a revival of Platonism. This probably had for its chief promoter, Saccas of Alexandria, whose pupil, Plotinus, brought the doctrine to Rome. "Neo-Platonism is a profound and elaborate system of mystical idealism, pantheistic on the one hand, since it sees the whole universe as animated by a divine 'soul,' yet on the other hand, pointing to the transcendent One beyond the universe, definable only by negations, and known only in mystical ecstasy" ("Christianity in the Light of Modern Knowledge;" p. 445). This type of thought spread widely through western Europe, where it exerted a profound influence. Even in the present time it finds expression, in more or less modified form, in various religious formulas. It is quite impossible to reconcile this doctrine with the fundamental teachings of Christ Jesus, for the Christian God is infinite Good, and evil is, in consequence, a negation, an unreality.

An outstanding anti-Nicene writer and expositor of the Christian doctrine of the third century was Origen of Alexandria, a profound and highly cultured scholar. To be sure, he in a degree associated Greek philosophy with Christian doctrine but his emphasis was always placed upon the "Rule of Faith," at that period the basis of Christian exegesis. Christian faith was expounded by him into a philosophy comprehensive enough to include the whole universe. And never did he waver as a stalwart defender of his concept of Christian teaching. His breadth of view as well as his great learning and fixed faith led to his having been characterized "the father of theological science and the founder of ecclesiastical dogma." Origen exerted a profound influence upon the religious doctrines of the third century, an influence which extended to the Council of Nicaea, even beyond, in having played an important part in shaping the doings of that all-important Council.

Problem of the Logos

At this period, the problem of the Logos became prominent in all theological discussions. Was the "Word" the expressed Reason of the Eternal, of God; or according to the Stoics, was the Word the divine Principle itself? There was no other God, it was held, than the Reason present in the universe. The Platonists could scarcely accept the former point of view, for they held to a transcendent God to whom the Logos was a subordinate being, distinct "from The one, the 'God over All.'"

For the Christian, the query arose: If the Saviour or Messiah is the Logos, is communion with Deity a communion with God or with a subordinate being, an intermediary, as it were, between God and Man? This led directly to the all-disturbing problem, Is Christ of the essence of God, identical with Him, consubstantial, homoousian—or is Christ very like God—homoiousian? The latter belief opened the door to those forms of paganism which conceived of powers subordinate to the One God.

The doctrine of Oneness between God and Christ, that Jesus was one in essence with God, that he was indeed very God, also presented its difficulties. It denied the simplified oneness of God which was the very foundation stone of Judaism, and as such was inextricably incorporated in the Christian dogma. The Lord, He is one Lord. It was this condition which confronted the Church when Constantine became Emperor. A settlement was imperative, for political reasons as well as for the welfare of the church itself.

Recognition and Freedom

It is an earnest of the clear comprehension of Constantine that when he became Emperor in 313, he saw the great importance to the State of the Christian movement. Accordingly, at once he gave to the Church recognition and freedom. He ordered its possessions restored and granted certain privileges. His attitude to pagan worship was for a time one of indifference.

Following the custom of his predecessors on the throne, however, he retained the position of Pontifex Maximus, that is, its high priest, in the celebration of pagan rites and ceremonies. That Christianity was little more than an outward pretense rather than a spiritual conviction with Constantine is historically all too manifest. Yet credit is due him for his tolerance toward the struggling Church at a time when it was so violently assailed both from without and within. Constantine reigned until A. D. 337, and he was not baptized as a Christian until the year of his death.

Scarcely three decades after the passing of Constantine, the Emperor Julian turned the State again toward worship of the pagan gods. And this paganism, a form of Neo-Platonism, undertook to revive interest in "knowledge" as the essential of worship and also to adopt many of the Christian virtues, among them an insistent morality and the necessity for chastity. There was, however, no attempt again to persecute Christians or to restrict their activities. It was in fact the last effort to illuminate the Roman Emperor with the pleasing light of the old worship. The revived Platonism gradually faded and by the middle of the fifth century had ceased to be a contestant with Christianity in winning humanity to its form of religion and worship.

The Council of Nicaea

In name, at least, Constantine became a Christian; but the spirit of Christianity was far from common acceptance. Yet the Christian Church had been accepted as the Church of the State, and thereafter was upheld by the Imperial power. The Council of Nicaea was called by Constantine in A. D. 325 in the hope that, through a general convocation, agreement on many disputed points regarding the teachings of Christianity might be arrived at. It was the first general council of the Church.

An important topic of discussion was the doctrinal controversy between Athanasius and the Arians, followers of Arius, as to the relation of Jesus to God. The former was on the scene and no doubt his presence was a strong factor in the adoption of the creed which bears his name.

Athanasius was born in Alexandria about 295 and attended the Council as secretary to Bishop Alexander, whom he later succeeded. He was the most prominent theologian of his time in the Western Church, a man of profound convictions, unquestionable faith, and unshakable determination as to the methods of salvation set forth by the Founder of Christianity. He held that the doctrine of his opponent, Arius, gave no basis for genuine salvation.

Arius was presbyter of a church near Antioch. Due to influences of the Eastern Church he emphasized the "unity and self-contained existence of God," and "that Christ was a created being" (Walker, p. 114). This Athanasius strongly opposed, affirming that Jesus was God, very God, co-existent with Him in eternity. The Council of Nicaea adopted the views of Athanasius. The Eastern Bishops, in part at least, signed the decree, yet many still clung to the assertions of Arius. Thus began a controversy which led to the breach between East and West and has strongly influenced Christian doctrine throughout the centuries.

Greek Tendency Dominated

While theoretically the Council was world-wide, in fact it was confined to delegates from churches within the Empire. The Western churches did not respond to the invitation as did the Eastern groups, and in consequence the Greek view of Christianity with its tendencies toward metaphysics was in a degree dominant. It appears that Eusebius of Caesarea, a disciple of Origen, dominated the Council, at least to the extent of securing the adoption of a formula which was in fact the baptismal creed used in his home church. The creed, adopted after much discussion, went far beyond the old Rule of Faith in defining the Person of Christ. It reads thus:

"We believe in one God, the Father almighty,
Maker of all things, both visible and invisible;
And in one Lord, Jesus Christ the Son of God,
Sole begotten of the Father (that is, of the substance of the Father),
God of God, Light of Light, very God of very God, begotten not made, consubstantial with the Father,
Through whom all things were made, both in heaven and on earth,
Who for us men and for our salvation came down and was incarnate,
Became man, suffered, and rose again the third day,
Ascended into heaven,
And is coming to judge living and dead;
And in the Holy Spirit."

The hope that this statement of the fundamental teachings of the Church would bring unity among the various groups was far from realization. On the contrary, many at the Council were convinced that the creed went much too far in defining the Person of Christ Jesus. They were quite in doubt if the terms employed were in accord with the facts. And so far into the succeeding century the old controversy as to the person of Jesus and his relation to Deity went on.

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Air Lines Adopt Safety Code

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—The nation's air lines began operating today under an agreement designed to increase the safety margin during the cold weather flying season.

Spurred by records showing that most crashes that have hampered the industry's growth occurred during the periods of difficult flying weather, the air lines reached the agreement after a series of conferences.

The accord was drafted under powers granted by the new Civil Aeronautics Authority. Its more important provisions were directed against competitive flying during adverse weather conditions.

Henceforth, all rival lines on a specified route will cancel scheduled trips over that route if the dispatcher of one line decides weather conditions make flying dangerous.

The lines also agreed to limit normal cruising speed to 550 horsepower per engine and to an absolute maximum of 600 horsepower in case of head winds or other delays. The limitation was designed to provide power reserve for emergencies and reduce wear on motors.

The agreement also provided for flights at heights that would insure a safe clearance of the highest obstacles along a route on only one motor.

Minimum flying conditions for every air-line terminal in the nation will be prepared by a special committee headed by Maj. R. W. Schroeder of United Air Lines. Minimums will be based on the size of airports, the terrain, and the proximity and size of neighboring obstructions.

During the coming winter the air lines plan to establish radio direction finding stations on the ground for experimental purposes but available for use in emergencies.

Another War Would Bankrupt World, International Commerce Head Writes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The great lesson which civilization must now learn is that another great war is certain to bankrupt the world both financially and morally, Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, writes in the current International Conciliation, publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, out yesterday.

"It seems fair to conclude," Mr. Watson says, "that another major war would cost the United States from 130 to 150 billions of dollars and would leave us with a debt burden of about 160 billions."

The world must learn that war can be avoided and that the free interchange of ideas and ideals, of men and methods, of products and processes, can afford every nation an equal opportunity to advance the welfare of its people, he holds.

Mr. Watson estimates that the World War cost $337,846,000,000 and killed 23,000,000 persons, 10,000,000 of these being soldiers and the rest being civilians. He writes that the loss to the United States, in the actual conduct of the war and in losses traceable to it, was $51,000,000,000.

Mr. Watson comes out strongly for the wiping out of trade barriers, the stabilization of currencies and the adjustment of international debts that will be fair to debtor and creditor countries alike. All of these reforms, he holds, would show the way to world peace.

Dog Town on Prairie

A prairie dog town that covered several square miles of range land recently was discovered by WPA crews in Weld County, Colorado.

Miss From Mississippi

Wide World

Mississippi Delta Belle

Miss Flossie Houston of Tunica, Miss., bears the title, "Cotton Queen of the Mississippi Delta" following her selection at a beauty contest during the Staple Cotton Festival.

High Pay by Peaceful Means Urged in Transit Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The United States and Canada have realized that busses, trackless trolleys, and street cars each fill an essential place in transportation, and instead of reckless competition, a system of coordination has been evolved utilizing each type in the field best suited to it.

This statement was made by Charles W. Chase, President, as he addressed the fifty-seventh annual convention here of the American Transit Association and its seven affiliates. More than 1,000 delegates representing some 200 companies operating street cars, motor busses, trolley coaches, interurban, elevated, and subway lines as well as 134 manufacturers of transit equipment gathered to study the many problems facing the industry in both countries.

Labor and management, representing capital invested, must find a rational, peaceable means of determining and ensuring the payment of as high wages to labor as earnings of the enterprise will permit, and under the best working conditions practicable, he went on. This must be done while maintaining the business property, its credit, and a reasonable return to the owners while furnishing the public with the type of service to which it is entitled.

$5,000,000,000 Invested

The transit industry represents a capital investment of more than $5,000,000,000, with an annual gross revenue of about $700,000,000, and employs 200,000 men and women, he explained. He noted a decrease of only 2½ per cent in the gross revenue of the industry in United States and Canada in the past year.

Toronto, with its purchase of 140 new streamlined street cars, has set an example that is being followed by many United States cities and is leading the way to a new era in modern mass transportation, he believed.

The value of arbitration as a means of settling all forms of disputes in the industrial field, by substituting the "sit-down talk for the sit-down strike," was discussed by Franklin E. Parker, Jr., President of the American Arbitration Association. This form of pacific settlement is the most satisfactory as it is the furthest away from compromise and closest to justice. Domestic problems, financial claims and labor disputes all have found settlement before tribunals of the Association.

Industrial peace was urged as the vital need of the day by Prof. A. Gray, New York University, who described the British method of settling industrial problems through voluntary arbitration. He termed this one of the most satisfactory solutions to the problem of basic industrial relationships and the only alternative to compulsory Government regulation for the maintenance of industrial peace.

Lower Costs Forecasts

Forecast that operating costs of buses would probably be cut drastically within the next five years was made by Louis Stoll, New York, who said that 85 out of every 100 vehicles bought by the industry during the last 10 years have been buses.

Alfred J. Lundberg, President of the East Bay Transit Company, Oakland, Calif., was elected President of the American Transit Association. S. W. Greenland, General Manager of the St. Louis Public Service Company, succeeds Mr. Lundberg as Vice-President.

H. S. Murphy, Philadelphia, was elected President of the American Transit Engineering Association; C. P. Rogge, Newark, N. J., of the American Transit Accountants' Association; A. T. Warner, Newark, of the Operating Association; E. E. Grover, Columbus, of the Claims' Association; W. E. Scott, Philadelphia, of the Purchases' and Stores' Association.

Painter West's Bicentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 11—So keen was Benjamin West to paint that he made his brush from hair of the cat's tail and took his colors from the Indians. His reward was to become first and only American President of Britain's famous Royal Academy.

Such is the story of the artist whose bicentenary was marked yesterday. Though West was born in the United States, his ancestors had lived at Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire, for many generations and had crossed the ocean with William Penn. The farmhouse where Benjamin was born is stil in existence.

He was the youngest of a family of ten, and at the age of seven showed signs of artistic talent. A merchant named Pennington was so impressed with his talent that he gave him paints, brushes, canvas, and a couple of books on art.

West began painting portraits early, working locally, and later moved to New York where he had considerable success and in 1760 was able, with the help of £50 supplied by a New York merchant named Kelly, to leave for Italy. He spent three years studying in Florence, Rome Bologna, and Parma.

In 1763 he went to London. There he found three American friends, Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College at Philadelphia, Chief Justice Allen, and Governor Hamilton, who introduced him to Dr. Johnson and Burke. He also met Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The picture which brought about West's introduction to King George III was "Agrippina Landing at Brundusium with the Ashes of Germanicus." King George in hearing of this remarkable picture, sent for the young American artist, and at once gave him a commission to paint "The Departure of Regulus from Rome."

In 1772 West became Historical Painter to the King and afterward Surveyor of the King's pictures. In 1792 on Sir Joshua Reynolds' passing he became President of the Royal Academy. There was little doubt about the choice for he was regarded as the founder of British historical painting, was one of the few surviving foundation members, and a high favorite at Court.

In 1771 he exhibited "the Death of General Wolfe" which excited considerable controversy and made history. In this picture contrary to the prevailing custom of painting historical scenes with the characters clad in classic costume, West depicted his figures in the dress of the period.

The following year West exhibited his picture of William Penn's treaty with the Indians. "The Battle of the Boyne," and "The Destruction of the French Fleet at Le Hogue," followed. West was an industrious worker. Between 1768 and 1801 as Court Historical Painter he painted 64 pictures and other designs for his Royal Patron for which he received £34,000; his total output was round about 400 pictures, some of them on very large canvases.

For the last 14 years of his life, West lived at 14 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, which at that time was a fashionable neighborhood with artists. Here he gladly received all students and artists who came to him for advice.

Vandenberg Hits U. S. Drift Toward Centralized Power

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 11 (AP)—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg contended last night that Congress has given the President something "close to totalitarian power—as it is known in Europe."

The Michigan Senator made this charge in an address prepared for delivery to a Republican rally here and, by radio (NBC), to the nation. The address was the first of four scheduled for delivery by Senator Vandenberg in the 1938 congressional campaign.

Calling for the election this year of a Senate and House which "speak independently for themselves and the American people," Senator Vandenberg warned the voters against a drift toward centralized power.

"We have no divine immunity to the seeping, sweeping forces of autocracy that elsewhere have freedom by the throat," he said. "On the contrary, we too have felt both the promise and the pressure of the iron heel.

"Mr. Secretary Wallace says we are headed for what? For 'frontiers quite different from any we have ever known!' The President himself asserts that he has created instrumentalities of power which, in wrong hands, would do what? 'Shackle the liberties of the people!' The Supreme Court has said, 'Every journey to a forbidden land begins with the first step!'

"Sinister Step" Taken

"We have taken that first sinister step. . . . a supine, rubber-stamping, mimeographing Congress has taken it by lodging more individual, personal power in the President than was ever before exercised in America by one man."

Senator Vandenberg condemned what he said was the attempt to "pack the Supreme Court of the United States with responsive pawns," to enact the government reorganization bill and to "hog-tie the great quasi-judicial Federal Commissions."

"To cap the climax," Senator Vandenberg asserted, "his dynastic, 'ditto' friends and satellites are already seeking to build for him a third consecutive presidential term—which Washington refused, which Jefferson repudiated, which none of their successors has ever dared pursue and which easily could end all but the shadow and fiction of democracy."

Urging South Dakota and Michigan to "repeat together on Nov. 8," Senator Vandenberg said:

"Let's not call it 'Going Republican.' . . . Let's call it 'Going American.'

"Let's unfailingly remember that many of the greatest and bravest Jeffersonian Democrats stand shoulder-to-shoulder with us in many of these critical issues, and that they have dared imperial reprisals for their faiths."

"Folly for a Chart"

Criticizing Administration policies, Senator Vandenberg asserted, "We are at sea—with experimental folly for a chart and one impetuous and persuasive personality for a compass."

"The New Deal's farm program has failed," he said, "that is, it has 'failed' the average American farmer on his own farm. It has not 'failed' the bureaucrats, the little dictators and the farm-policemen."

The American farmer "must have the complete, noncompetitive, protected control of the entire domestic American market," Senator Vandenberg said, reciting figures to show that under present policy heavy shipments of foreign farm goods were coming into this country.

The Michigan Senator said, "You can't build a solvent prosperity around an insolvent treasury that is run by spendthrifts on the basis of jitterbug arithmetic."

Veteran Italians And 'Volunteers' Start From Spain

GIBRALTAR, Oct. 11 (AP)—The first group of Italian Legionnaires to be withdrawn from Insurgent Spain left Cadiz on Oct. 9 for Naples in an Italian steamer.

NAPLES, Oct. 11 (AP)—The steamers Liguria, Piemonte, Calabria, and Sardegna sailed on Oct. 10 for Cadiz, Spain, to return Italy's 18-months veterans of the Spanish Civil War.

They were expected to return Oct. 20 with Italians who have had more than 18 months' uninterrupted campaigning in Spain, estimated to number 10,000.

PARIS, Oct. 11 (AP)—Havas (French news agency) said on Oct. 10 in a dispatch from Valencia that all foreign soldiers in Spanish Government central front armies were ordered withdrawn from the lines.

The order, which applied to all branches and all ranks of the army, was in line with the Government's announced decision to withdraw foreign volunteers.

Britain Welcomes German Veterans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Several hundred Londoners crowded onto and around the landing stage at Greenwich to welcome 800 German ex-service men when they came on a three-day visit of good will to Britain.

This was, in some measure, London's reply to the hearty welcome accorded Mr. Neville Chamberlain in Germany, for the two visits were made at the same time.

"We are certain," declared the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, leader of the German party, "that our trip will further the bonds of friendship between the two nations."

When the visitors came up the river to view Westminster Hall they were welcomed by Sir Thomas Inskip, Minister for Co-ordination of Defense, who spoke "for the Government, the ex-service men, and our whole nation."

"I hope you will return to your country with new friendships strengthened, and old quarrels forgotten," Sir Thomas added.

Municipal Officials Assert Right of Towns to Home Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When the stop-and-go light on the corner fails to function, the citizen in some places today, instead of complaining at the City Hall, writes a letter to a State official at the capital, perhaps 100 miles away.

Or, when a property owner wants to have the pipe leading to the sewer moved around on the other side of the house, he may have to get a permit from a State official before he can even start repairs.

The confusion that results, in many municipalities, from loss of home rule must be eliminated, and the dividing line between local and State jurisdiction, must be fixed, it was concluded by municipal officers meeting here. As chairs were pushed back from the table and as discussions were entered into, it was resolved that home rule, which has been slipping from towns and cities the past decade, must be regained. A re-study and re-definition, the officers agreed, must be made.

Examples of how the State and Federal Governments have been playing an expanded role were cited. In the old days, a town built its own streets, set up the lights along the sidewalks, and collected money when needed. Now, in numerous localities, the State has continued its highway through the little old Main Street, and has erected its own lights. In addition, the State has collected taxes, perhaps indirect and hidden, and said, "Now, this highway is ours, we'll operate the lights, mend the street, and put on police to guard it."

But some citizens protest, declaring that they spend more to have the State take care of the highways than they would if they could collect the money and do their own supervising. Federal housing and Federal relief, which have come into the ever-changing picture, add to the complications.

Return Demanded

In regard to the United States as a whole, it was pointed out by the chairman of the round table discussion, Harold D. Smith, Director of the Budget, that home rule is very "spotty" in this country. It has quite a hold in the States of Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, and Michigan. But in many States home rule provisions in the Constitution are too rigid and in others there is no home rule at all.

Indiana was shown to be a State where home rule for municipalities has been gradually stripped away, until this fall, citizens have come out for a campaign to demand its restoration. Since 1913, when the Indiana Legislature took away the rights of cities and towns to build their own utilities, one by one other rights of local government have been abrogated, according to Alban M. Smith, President of the Indiana Municipal League. "The State government in Indiana," he said, "is now assuming dominion over all highways and is taking over control of police departments, fire departments, local sanitation, schools, and utilities. Through hidden and indirect taxes the State is taking money from local people far in excess of what they really would need to pay to supervise their own affairs. In the last 12 years State-collected funds in Indiana have increased 284 per cent."

The situation in North Carolina was explained by Patrick Healy, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina League of Municipalities. Not even amending State Constitutions to try to protect municipalities in the government of their own affairs is always effective, he pointed out. Even though the North Carolina Constitution has been amended twice, stating that bills passed by the Legislature should be restricted to very general subjects on municipal government, almost 69 per cent of the bills passed in 1937 dealt with local subjects, Mr. Healy noted. One of these prohibited bicycles and scooters from the sidewalks of a certain town, and another required that a special kind of wire fence be stretched in a particular county.

In Illinois, the governmental system is far too rigid, it was pointed out. People in this state are still trying to get some enabling legislation whereby cities like Chicago and others can determine for themselves whether they want the city manager form of government.

"Our main problem in Illinois is to secure authority to manage our own local affairs," declared Frank P. Meyer, President of the Illinois Municipal League. "We need a grant of power to raise the revenue to meet the demands of local government. There should be a proper allocation of finances between State and municipal government."

Flexibility Required

Donald C. Stone, director of the Public Administration Service, brought out the point that home rule may mean one thing today and another thing tomorrow. He maintained that the best municipal government will follow in those States where there is enough freedom to set up the kind of government the people themselves want and where there is enough flexibility in constitutional and legislative provisions to allow for changing conditions.

William P. Capes, Executive Secretary of the New York State Conference of Mayors explained the prepared New York constitutional amendment to be voted on this fall, whereby home rule is extended.

"We have had constitutional home rule in New York State for 14 years," said Mr. Capes. "During this time two schools of thought have developed. One is that the Constitution should give exact provisions concerning subjects of home rule; and the other is that these home rule subjects cannot be enumerated, because things change so rapidly. I believe that the State Legislature should have the power to restrict or increase home rule only by very general laws."

Civilian Air Net Spies U. S. Planes In Sham Attack

FORT BRAGG, N. C., Oct. 11 (AP)—Twice yesterday—once, just before dawn, and again, after dark—squadrons of "enemy" planes flew in from the sea and "attacked" Fort Bragg, and each time a net of nearly 2,000 civilian observers charted their advance.

Army officers said that the net functioned "very satisfactorily."

The attackers came in four flights, crossing the coast at scattered points over a 200-mile front, at varying altitudes up to four miles.

The planes, which flew from Langley Field, Virginia, represented enemy craft from an airplane carrier off the North Carolina coast.

The attacks provided the first test of the civilian air-raid warning net during the Army's aerial maneuvers at Fort Bragg.

At defense headquarters here, the course of the attackers was charted on an electric map. Lights twinkled across the board as observation after observation station flashed the planes' movements to Fort Bragg over a special telephone set-up.

There apparently were no "wild reports" or guessing on the part of the amateur observers, stationed at more than 300 observation posts. There were 23 planes in the night attack.

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Labor Laws Hold Spotlight As Supreme Court Convenes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—As the Supreme Court concluded its first decision day yesterday there were evidences of a busy and controversial fall term ahead of it.

Right at the outset the two latest members of the court, both Roosevelt appointees, Associate Justice Hugo L. Black and Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed, took the rarely used expedient of signing their names in dissent when the Court refused to review a decision of the California Supreme Court denying freedom to Thomas J. Mooney, serving a life sentence in San Quentin for asserted complicity in the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing.

Stockyards Case

At the same time the Court granted a review in the celebrated Kansas City Stockyards case, which twice before has come to the High Court and each time has been thrown out without a decision on its merits when the Court ruled there were procedural defects in its presentation. This case brought a sharp statement from Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, when it was thrown out the last time in April, 1938. At that time Associate Justice Benjamin Cardoza and Mr. Justice Reed did not sit, and Mr. Justice Black dissented. The Government seeks to prevent the return of $586,000 collected from stockyard heads under the Packers and Stockyards Act and impounded after the previous decision. Hearings in this long-protracted issue began back in the Hoover Administration in April, 1930, so it is now approaching its eighth year with the Government still trying to get a ruling on the merits. The Act is supposed to give the Government power to find against "unreasonable" commission rates; but its effect has been largely nullified by the long legal uncertainty.

When the Court threw out the case on the ground procedure had been "fatally defective" and warned against usurpation of administrative agencies, it had instant effect on cases then pending under the National Labor Relations Act. For example, the Labor Board attempted to withdraw its case against the Ford Motor Company then pending in the Sixth Circuit Court, in order to perfect procedure, in accordance with the rules of "full and fair hearing" laid down in the stockyards case.

Ford Granted Hearing

The Circuit Court granted the Board the right to withdraw and reshape its case, but the Ford Company promptly appealed to the Supreme Court. The high court granted the company a review of this matter of procedure, with argument set for Nov. 7. The hearing does not deal with the issue of collective bargaining, which must be decided later.

Three other important Labor Board cases were accepted by the court involving interpretation and clarification of the far-reaching law. In the case of the Columbian Stamping and Enameling Company of Terre Haute, Ind., the delicate question of a worker's "right" to his job is raised. Does a worker who has gone on strike in violation of a labor contract cease to be an "em-employee," or must be re-employed after the strike? The case involves 250 strikers, who claim right to reinstatement after an unsuccessful dispute.

Much the same issue is involved in the Fansteel case, where workers engaged in a sitdown, and where the Circuit Court ruled against the Board when it held the company must reinstate the ex-strikers.

Another case to be reviewed at the Board's request is that of the Sands Manufacturing Company of Cleveland, Ohio, where the Board found unfair labor practices and directed reinstatement of 48 employees and the lower court found against it.

Interstate Ruling

The Board won a point, when the Court rejected the petition of the Memphis (Tenn.) Furniture Company for review of a Sixth Circuit Court decision that it was engaged in interstate business. Refusal to review the case means the lower court's ruling upholding the Board is affirmed.

The Supreme Court granted a petition of Lloyd L. Gaines, St. Louis, Mo., Negro, to review a Missouri Supreme Court decision holding he could be legally excluded from law school in the State University because of his race.

Most interest centered momentarily on the unusual "dissent" of two justices in the Mooney case, where the Court refused to grant a Write of Certiorari for a review. Notation of such a dissent is rare in the High Court, and seems to argue a controversy behind the discreet doors of the august chamber. Last year the Chief Justice, Charles Evans Hughes, in a statement to the Senate Judiciary Committee in connection with the Court reorganization battle, explained that such petitions were generally granted when three justices so desired, and frequently when only two requested. In a statement to the American Law Institute in May, 1937, he said in part, "as I have frequently stated, we are liberal in the application of our rules and certiorari is always granted if four justices think it should be and, not, infrequently, when three or even two justices strongly urge the grant."

The Mooney case has been before the Supreme Court, off and on, since 1917, when a review was refused. Lawyers for Mooney say the long struggle will continue. He was at one time under a capital sentence, but after intervention of President Wilson it was changed to life imprisonment. Lawyers charge perjury in the original evidence. The Democratic nominee for Governor of California, Cuthbert Olson, is understood to be ready to pardon Mooney, if elected.

Mooney Awaits Election

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11 (AP)—Thomas J. Mooney, his last hope for release through Court channels possibly gone with a United States Supreme Court refusal to intervene, pinned his remaining chance for freedom on the coming November election.

Culbert L. Olson, Democratic candidate for Governor, has expressed his intention if elected of pardoning the 55-year-old Mooney—serving a life term in San Quentin Prison for the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Day bombing.

New York Plaque Honors First Film

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A brass plaque was unveiled in West Thirty-fourth Street between Sixth and Seventh Avenues Oct. 4 to mark the site of the old Koster & Bial Music Hall where the first commercial showing of motion pictures was held 43 years ago.

The plaque was unveiled before a crowd of about 4,000 by Mrs. John E. Sloan, daughter of Thomas A. Edison, inventor of the kinetiscope, which showed the way to the mammoth motion picture industry.

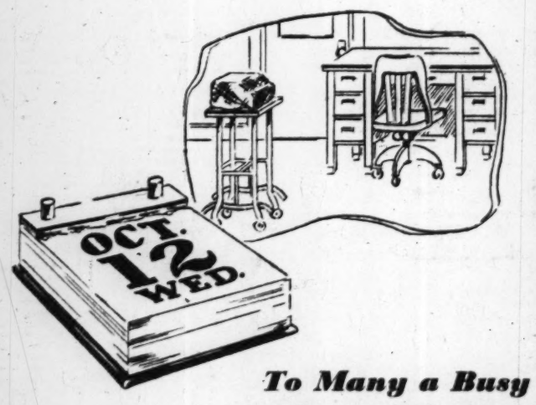
The plaque reads, "Here the motion picture began. At this site on the night of April 23, 1896, at Koster & Bial's Music Hall, Thomas A. Edison's motion pictures were projected."

The observance was under the auspices of the Motion Pictures' Greatest Year Campaign, and Howard Dietz, Chairman of the Executive Publicity Committee of the current film industry drive, acted as master of ceremonies.

Paul Hollister, a Vice-President of R. H. Macy & Co., upon the site of whose store once rested the Koster & Bial Music Hall, and Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, were the principal speakers.

Coal in Wyoming

There is an estimated 670,723,000,000 tons of coal available for mining in Wyoming.



To Many a Busy Man or Woman

Columbus Day Is a Shopping Holiday

To many people, here's an office holiday, a school holiday, a chance to get those fall and winter clothes the whole family needs. Department stores and specialty shops frequently co-operate by offering special values for Columbus Day. It's a good day to patronize Monitor advertisers.

Chicago to Milwaukee, 90 Miles of Smooth Curving Highway

Chicago Aerial Surveys; Gibson Casebeer; By a Staff Artist

Work of Chicago Regional Planning Association

Top: Airview of Skokie Highway in Western Lake Forest, Illinois, part of the six and four-lane speedway to Milwaukee. Bottom: Cook County Forest Preserve has more than 100 miles of bridle paths like this. Inset: Robert Kingery, General Manager of the Planning Association. Map shows projected highway improvements for which steps have been taken or will be taken in the near future

Regional Plans Alter Aspect of Chicago Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Take the corners of three states that combine to make the Chicago region and look them over from the air; they've changed a bit in the last 15 years.

Regional planning is responsible. It has connected roads that used to go their own ways and has made new ones; it has dropped down green parks where public recreation spaces did not exist before; it has, in short, given some appearance of unity to an area split into 15 counties and no end of cities, towns, villages, park districts, sanitary districts, and so on.

It was 15 years ago that the Chicago Regional Planning Association was organized. This month it issued a review of what has been accomplished since 1923.

The most important thing it has done cannot be seen from the air; it has given officials of the many local and state governments of this region an agency through which they can get together with each other and with industrial and civic leaders to make sound plans.

Three-fourths of its annual budget comes from dues paid by local governments which are its members, its manager states. The remainder comes from philanthropic individuals. The Association does its big job on about $30,000 a year.

How official co-operation speeds regional planning was explained by Robert Kingery, general manager of the association ever since it started to function. When a park scheme or a highway plan is to be made for the area, officials are invited to a conference and they draft the plan.

It was such preparation that made possible the Three-State Highway now taking shape. This highway, when completed, is to provide a belt boulevard around Chicago some 180 miles in length, reaching from a point east of Michigan City, Ind., to Milwaukee, Wis. Intersecting highways leading into Chicago and off to other important cities just outside the Chicago area would increase the mileage to 550. All of this road would have rights of way broad enough for a dozen lanes of traffic and landscaping.

In the last 10 years since this plan was drafted, impressive progress has been made. Beginning a project of this kind is the hardest part of the work, and it is something for the association to be able to point to 114 miles of completed road and about 35 miles of acquired right of way.

A large part of this is on the portion of the plan known as the Three State Highway. A new road has been completed from Milwaukee to the suburbs of Chicago, thanks to co-operation of several counties and the highway departments of Illinois and Wisconsin. Some 58 miles of this is four-lane separated highway. Some of the road south and east of Chicago has also been built and contracts are let, or about to be let, for 25 miles more this autumn. All this has been done with regular highway funds. The road building would have been done anyway; the big difference is that all of the broad highway built was made to fit into the regional plan, whereas without a plan it might have been disconnected and therefore much less valuable.

Transportation, however, is only one activity of the Regional Planning Association. It has done a great deal to increase the amount of woods and playground set aside for the people in the 15 counties. It did this chiefly by helping communities to find out their own shortcomings in recreational facilities.

At present the area in municipal parks and playgrounds outside Chicago totals 9,777 acres, while state and county recreation land totals 45,200 acres in the 15-county region. This is nearly double the area of 1925.

Playing at Mountain-Hiking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Young people learn to climb mountains and do wilderness hiking and camping in a project sponsored here by the Seattle Park Board. Ben Evans, Superintendent of Recreation for the Board, explains the need for such training in an area where there are so many Federal developments which include primitive areas and where each year, difficulties are encountered which training might have averted.

A pile of cemented stones will simulate a mountain which will be made to present the problems of climbing, of rock slides, of crossing moving glaciers and avoiding crevasses. There will be three routes to the top, one rather easy, one more difficult, and one really "tough." The artificial mountain is only one of the many features of a playfield of WPA construction said to be one of the most comprehensive fields in the West containing play facilities from a golf course to a horse-shoe throwing section.

A youth camp will provide huts and tenting space for such groups as Girl and Boy Scouts with a parade and assembly ground. Troop leaders will be able to school their groups before taking them on long hikes and visiting troops will use the camping facilities.

The 260-acre playfield is close to the center of West Seattle, a community of 50,000 population. The tract was an undesirable residence site being a hodge-podge of gullies, swamp land, willowed sections, and a creek running through. Graded, drained, cleared, landscaped, its diversified nature makes it an excellent recreation field with an athletic field, ample grand stands and bleachers, out-door theater, picnic grounds, golf course, parking space, baseball diamonds, clubhouse, tennis courts, children's playground, and landscaped flagpole circle.

Philadelphians Urge Proportional Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Urging adoption of proportional representation in Philadelphia, the Committee of Seventy, in a 16-page pamphlet, blames a City Council which, it says, does not represent the voters, for "wasteful spending of the city's money."

After charging that for many years Philadelphians have suffered from wasteful spending of tax money, the pamphlet stated:

"The fault is that City Council, which controls this spending, does not properly represent the voters. The average citizen deplores the situation, but feels powerless to do anything about it. The election machinery is geared against the voters.

"If the members of Council were elected by proportional representation, then the voters of Phalidelphia would be more fairly represented, and Council would spend the people's tax money to the greater benefit of these voters. By P. R. the election machinery is geared in favor of the voters."

Pickaback Seaplane Hops Off for London

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Oct. 11 (AP)—The British Pickaback Seaplane Mercury left Capetown today for Durban, Natal, South Africa, on the first leg of a flight to London.

The plane failed by 380 miles to reach Capetown on a flight from Dundee, Scotland, in an attempt to break the long-distance record of 6,296 miles.

The Mercury arrived at Durban at 12:35 p. m. (7.36 a. m., EST). The plane is expected to remain there three days for overhauling.

Regina Man Starts Cruise to Havana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — John Carsen of Regina has started on a 4,500-mile sailboat trip from Bismarck, N. D., to Havana, Cuba.

Carrying letters from Mayor A. C. Ellison of Regina to the Mayor of Havana, Mr. Carsen is sailing down the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, La., thence along the Gulf Coast to Tampa, Fla., and thence to Havana.

Virginia Judge Weighs Official Vice Charge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Judge B. D. White said he would decide at the October term of Princess Anne County Circuit Court what action should be taken on the recommendation of a special grand jury that Virginia Beach town officials be required to show cause why they should not be removed from office.

The grand jury reported last week that it found that gambling had been practiced at the resort "in open defiance of the law and with the consent of those in authority." Judge White said he had not had time to make a thorough study of the grand jury's report and had arrived at no decision.

Special Aptitude, Not Mere College Degree, Gets Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Qualities beyond high skill in one special direction are sought by employers today, according to representatives of nationally known business firms who are giving out hints to job hunters in connection with National Business Women's Week here.

Frequently it is the outside, or extra-curricular, activities of a college graduate and not alone his degree that connects him with a weekly pay envelope, according to Dwight Wallace, Director of Personnel for the National Broadcasting Company. One of the speakers at a panel on "finding the right work," held at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the New York League of Business and Professional Women, last night.

"We are aiming to raise the standards in radio," he said. "In this, the matter of education and culture have become very, very important. We have discovered that employees who were formerly hired in an offhand sort of way have about reached the limit of their possibilities and it is at a pretty low point. On the other hand, to come to a broadcasting studio with no other asset than a college degree is apt to be useless. The college person must show special aptitudes, which I think Dr. Henry C. Link, Director of Psychological Service Center, can best discuss."

Miss Helen Washburn, personnel adviser for Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, held that applicants for positions sometimes lessen their chances by "playing up their personal needs and problems." No matter how sympathetic an employer may be, she said, this is not a basis for hiring.

"It is interesting to see how a certain quiet, courageous type of person will appeal to us time and again," she continued, "just because he or she keeps a business-like approach and not a word is said about personal problems."

Miss Washburn added that there was a tendency among some of the more mature women to adopt youthful styles of dressing, "whereas if a woman will keep in character, keeping herself attractive along her own lines, she will often prove more successful than a younger woman."

Business men all over the United States are seeking material on the speaking voice and the telephone voice as an employee asset, L. A. Born, Assistant Merchandizing Manager for the New York Telephone Company, said, addding that criticisms had been made particularly against the "listless voice, the impatient and dull voice."

"The standards for us are very simple," he said. "It is not necessary to have a perfect voice for platform or stage use. The best voice for business is one that is distinct, clear, one that gives the feeling of certainty and carries what we call the personal interest tone."

Asked whether "aggressiveness" or "unobstrusiveness" counted most favorably in an applicant, Mr. Wallace urged "a good live interest," but said that the person who shows extreme persistence is likely to show "undue pressure" later on, and therefore, be less helpful.

U. S. Alien Propaganda 'Net' Reveals—Steamship Agents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The net which Congress devised last session to catch propagandists of alien un-American doctrines from overseas was pulled in yesterday and its catch exposed to the public gaze.

It showed enmeshed in the net a preponderance of business agents of overseas business firms with a seasoning of former American Ambassadors, two British Knights and a Member of Congress—but not a single person who fits into the movie concept of a sinister foreign propagandist seeking to undermine American institutions in the night.

In fact, it looked very much as though the net Congress devised was knotted in a mistaken fashion, for the fish it was intended to catch were notably absent. What it wanted was names which would show foreign influence behind Fascist, Nazi, and Communist organizations and movements in the United States. But apparently the foreign sponsors of such movements are careful not to leave any trace of money paid to the American organizations—if any. For there is no member of the German-American Bunds which are suspected of Nazi proselytizing in this country, nor of members of the Communist Party.

Advertising Firms

Instead the net caught the American agents for the great European steamship lines — Cunard-White Star, the French Line, the Italian Line, the North German Lloyd, etc. It also showed American advertising firms which place advertising in this country for foreign firms—frequently a minor part of their business.

Altogether the first haul brought in 86 registrants under the law which requires all agents in the United States of foreign principals to register with the State Department. Since this list was compiled the State Department says that 20 more registrations have been received and will be opened to public scrutiny at a later date.

Japan headed the list in terms of numbers of agents admitting their employment for Japanese interests. Also most of those working for that Government admitted propaganda activities, a condition unique among the groups of registrants. There were 10 German and seven Italian registrations, six French, and six Spanish.

The Japanese list is headed by Frederick Moore, who said he received $500 a month as adviser to the Japanese Government, plus 10,000 yen a year from the South Manchurian Railway.

Lecture for Japan

Japan pays Alexander Cairns, LL.D., of Bloomfield, N. J., $25 a lecture to talk publicly in the interests of Japan, according to the latter's statement. He said he had delivered 138 lectures.

Japan pays Robert A. Wright of New York $200 a month for lecture work.

Frederick V. Williams of San Francisco gets $300 a month for his services as lecturer and writer for Japan, but Franklin H. Chino of Chicago rates only $20 a month as a Japanese publicity agent.

Japan also is shown to be the main financial prop of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York which attempts to allay the American boycott of Japanese products.

Italy had the most prominent connections disclosed by the registrations. The Italy-American Society of New York registered because it receives $6,600 a year from the Italian Government. And it showed as its President, Henry P. Fletcher, former Ambassador to Italy, and as its Vice-President Chester Aldrich of New York. The avowed purpose of the society is to promote "cultural relations" between Italy and the United States.

Italian Chambers of Commerce of both New York and San Francisco registered and disclosed financial support from Italy.

Represents Franco

Gen. Francisco Franco, El Caudillo of the Spanish Insurgent Government, is represented by Juan Francisco de Cardenas of New York, who does not disclose the amount of his compensation. Aiding him in behalf o General Franco is William S. Culbertson, Washington attorney and former U. S. Ambassador to Chile, who is paid $500 a quarter for legal services.

On the other side of the Spanish controversy is William P. Mangold of New York who operates the Spanish Information Bureau and appears to be the primary financial agent of the Spanish Government.

Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York, gets into the registration list by the fact that his firm of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne of New York handles advertising for three large American companies the stock of which is widely owned in England.

33 in British Jobs

British Knighthood gets into the list. Sir Wilmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times, registered because in addition to his regular correspondence for the Times he also lectures, comments on the radio, and writes in magazines for American audiences. Sir James F. Paget, British passport official in New York, also registered.

All told 33 of the original 86 registrants indicated employment by or in behalf of British principals. But they involved in almost all cases commercial activity or journalistic employment.

Most foreign correspondents in the United States did not register. They are required to do so only when they participate in speaking, writing, or lecturing for American audiences.

Saskatchewan 'Co-ops' Lead

(Continued from Page 1)

coal, wood, salt, and other bulk commodities. It has not yet developed a wholesale business for stores, although this phase is now under consideration. It did a business of $501,000 in 1937.

A part of the development of co-operatives, confined almost wholly to Saskatchewan, is the community hall. In this Province, with little urban development, it frequently happened that towns and villages had no meeting place suitable for large gatherings. The Co-operative Associations Act was widened to permit construction of such places. In 20 years the number has grown to 133.

A new type of co-operative began in 1937. This was the book co-operative. So far there is but one in operation, at North Battleford, Sask., organized to buy books co-operatively "to encourage the development of rural libraries."

Operating community pastures are 24 co-operatives. This type of co-operative is not growing now, owing to the new work of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration of the Federal Government, which is aiding the development of community pastures.

In 1937, with passage of special legislation, the credit union came into use. Already there are 16 of them in Saskatchewan and their growth has been rapid. All have been successful.

The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, organized in 1924, now handles 45 per cent of Saskatchewan grain, has 107,000 shareholders, and owns more than 1,100 elevators and large grain terminals at Fort William and Vancouver. The Saskatchewan Livestock Pool, organized in 1926, operates stockyards at Regina and Saskatoon and an abbatoir in Saskatoon. In 1937 it marketed $31,000,000 worth of livestock. The Saskatchewan Poultry Pool works similarly, handling poultry products.

Others are the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries; the Dairy Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited; the Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Limited; the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association; the Saskatchewan Record of Performance Hatchery Co-operative Marketing Association, Limited. There are several dairy co-operatives.

58-Foot Yawl Off For World Jaunt

TAMPA, Fla. (AP)—Favored by a spanking tailwind, Ernest J. Moy, of Seattle, Wash., sailed his 58-foot "luxury" yawl, the Dione, southward through Gulf of Mexico waters Oct. 10 on the first leg of an 80,000-mile story-book pleasure jaunt around the world.

With Mr. Moy was his wife, with a Boy-Scout knife strapped around her waist, and two Tampa seamen, both with navy experience, Charles W. Schetter and William N. Hughes.

The craft's clearance papers read "London, via Singapore and way points," and Mr. Moy, who has a Federal yachting commission, said, "When we get there doesn't matter."

In fact, the skipper, who is Irish, said the jaunt may take five, or even ten years. He said before sailing that his lifetime ambition had been to circle the globe in his own ship.

Mr. Moy, who said he at one time owned several British Columbia newspapers and is now retired, purchased his yawl in New Haven, Conn., last year, and with his wife sailed it down the Atlantic Coast and up the Gulf to Tampa. He spent six months provisioning and preparing the craft for the long trip now under way, and included in equipment rifles, sidearms, and a supply of tear gas, to be used, he said, "just in case."

Also aboard were hundreds of small articles, such as scissors, knives, safety pins, mirrors, and colored ribbons to be use in trading with natives on the many islands en route.

You Never Know—

Milk, fish, soy beans, and meat are raw materials from which four different kinds of new synthetic fabrics are being developed.

Competition Closes On 'News' Art Panel

NEW YORK (AP)—With a field of 185 sculptors from 26 states, competition closed Oct. 7 for the design of a bronze panel depicting the theme of "news" to be installed over the main entrance of the new Associated Press Building in Rockefeller Center.

A first prize of $1,000, and second and third prizes of $500 and $250 will be awarded by a jury of five prominent men. The decision will be announced early next week.

An additional sum of $6,500 will be awarded the first prize winner for execution of the design, if his entry meets with the approval of Rockefeller Center, Inc. and the Associated Press.

U. S. to Receive Old Fort Raleigh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Council of State of North Carolina has authorized the deeding of Old Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke Island, to the United States Government.

The deed, which turns 16.45 acres over to the Federal authorities, provides that the Fort shall be maintained by the National Park Service. Similar deeds have been executed by the State Historical Commission and the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association, Gov. Clyde R. Hoey announced.

Title to the land was to be sent to Washington as soon as written confirmation was received from the Park Service of an agreement which would allow the Roanoke Colony Memorial Association to present annually, as during the past two seasons, the pageant known as "The Lost Colony." The pageant has been seen by persons from all the American States and many foreign countries. The President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt are among those who have been present.

Roosevelt Works on Budget; Takes New Look Into Georgia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—A wide diversity of public affairs and plain politics has made President Roosevelt's present brief sojourn in Washington a busy one.

On the one hand, he is shaping the 1939-40 budget, which will be announced the first week in January and will have profound bearing on his general policies. He has the choice of continuing relief-and-recovery spending on the current big scale, or of turning toward economy as he did in early 1937—with a deflationary result contributing to the recession which began last year. Or the President can strike a balance—continue such expenditure as seems needed to help oil the economic gears, and yet hold the totals down in the expectation that business recovery will continue steadily.

On the other hand, the President is still interested in politics, and yesterday he re-opened the unhappy chapter in Georgia which ended last month with the triumphant renomination over Mr. Roosevelt's objection of Senator Walter F. George (D). He talked with Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia and Lawrence Camp, Federal District Attorney who was the New Deal candidate against Senator George.

Sees Tom, Dick and Harry

Finally, as a running story, the President is conferring with Tom, Dick, and Harry from the administrative departments and the normal lists of Washington callers. He is maintaining the wide diversity of contact which is his regular practice. Along with numerous government officials, he saw today persons of such different viewpoints as Gifford Pinchot, former Republican Governor of Pennsylvania; Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama; Gardner Cowles, Jr., and John Cowles, publishers of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, the Minneapolis Star, and the Picture Magazine Look; and Judge Fred M. Vinson, formerly Democratic Representative from Kentucky.

Out of this potpourri the President gets his viewpoint on current affairs, and policies are made.

As to Georgia, a piquant situation exists. Candidate Camp, in the latter stages of his campaign, asked his supporters to send him post cards stating: "I voted for you." He said he wanted to draw up an "honor roll." Actually, as was obvious, he was making an open bid for those who want federal jobs and other plums which a Senator can dispense.

Still Has "Honor Roll"

Now, though Mr. Camp was defeated, he still has his "honor roll," and he has the President's ear, together, probably, with the Federal patronage in Georgia.

Thus, it is reported here, Mr. Camp was seeking presidential authority to bestow these Federal plums on his active supporters, in a slow building-up process expected ultimately to win over unreconstructed Georgia to the New Deal. At least, such patronage might be helpful in controlling Georgia's delegation to the 1940 Democratic convention.

Governor Rivers, who was unwilling to run against Senator George, though he maintains good terms with the President, was reported as having doubts about this plan. He leans more to a closing of Democratic ranks in Georgia, and fears that use of patronage solely for Camp supporters would be a reprisal likely to make the future situation worse. Anyway, Mr. Camp is in town with his "honor roll," and it remains to be seen what will be done about it.

Since, in the current elections, the New Dealers are finding that many past Federal appointees are proving "unco-operative"—as, notably, in Maryland and Oregon—there will probably be a more rigid White House hold on patronage in future. Instead of delegating appointments to Senators or Governors whose own loyalty to the New Deal may be dubious, there are indications that stricter scrutiny will prevail. Mr. Camp's "honor roll" fits in with this tendency.

As for the budget, the President faces the long task of whipping estimates into shape. The budget bureau has already held many hearings on departmental figures, but the President is expected to revise many of these estimates sharply to conform with his own views on spending.

Not only the budget, but a new tax program for the next session of Congress is under immediate study. Facing an annual deficit of about $4,000,000,000, the budget-makers have either to put economies into effect or find new sources of revenue. In present indications, some progress is to be expected at both ends. Business conditions seem likely to make some economies possible, and a tighter-mesh tax net is a virtual certainty.

President Roosevelt has proposed to eliminate tax exemption on federal and state securities, a plan which would not immediately produce greatly increased revenue but in the long run is almost universally agreed to be as significant a fiscal reform as could be achieved. It has nonpartisan support, but confronts constitutional difficulties.

Then there are other tax loopholes, immediately productive of some revenue, which the Treasury has been long studying. These loopholes mostly apply to larger taxpayers. More fundamental is the possibility of extending the income tax downward to lower income brackets—a project long urged by taxation authorities, but resisted by politicians, who fear penalty at the polls. Nevertheless, tax reform along that line will certainly receive more serious consideration than ever in the coming session, particularly as applied to intermediate brackets—taxpayers with gross incomes between $5,000 and $20,000.

106 Foreign Agents Register in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The State Department said today that 106 persons had registered with it as agents of foreign principals.

Congress enacted last session a law requiring such agents to register with the Department and give the nature of their work.

Eighty-six registered before the deadline of midnight, Oct. 6, the Department said, and 20 more have come in since the deadline. The Department made public the first 86 and said the others would be made public shortly.

Canada Imports More

United States agricultural exports to Canada the first half of 1938 were nearly double those of the corresponding period of 1937.

FRENCH TOE

Totally new!

• At your best for business in a more formal suit and our modern French Toe Walk-Over. Well-groomed, straight-draft comfort. Creased vamp.

HAMMOND: Black or brown.

WALK-OVER

Dealers in Principal Cities
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It's Here! NEW LOW PRICE

Esso Oil Burner

DESIGNED FOR SMALL HOMES

Sold, guaranteed, installed, serviced and fueled by the makers of Esso Motor Fuel

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SEE this wonderful value. Call or write nearest address for full details and location of nearest branch.
Larger models for larger homes.
UNEXCELLED!

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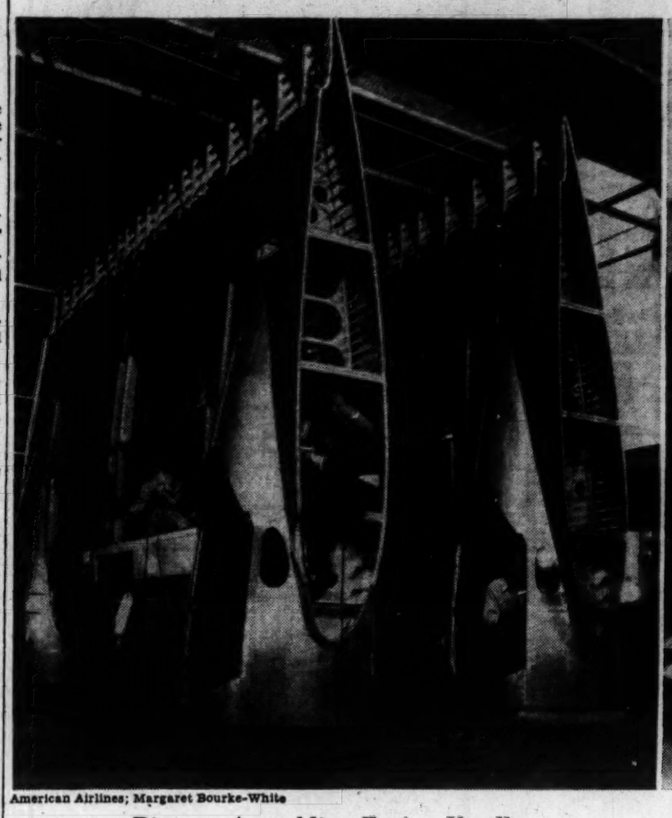

Riveters Assembling Engine Nacelles

Minute Inspection of Engine Parts

American Airlines; Margaret Bourke-White

Union Bars Cut By Interborough; Seeks Pay Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Projected wage cuts for operating employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, announced by Thomas E. Murray, Jr., receiver, last week, will not be accepted, the Transport Workers' Union announced today. Instead, the Union declared it would insist upon an "appreciable" increase for 1938.

Announcement by the Union was made by its Executive Board, whose stand will be submitted for ratification by 400 delegates from 150 sectional divisions throughout the City at Union headquarters. The Union characterized the transit company's action as attempting "at one stroke to cheat their employees and fleece the people of the City of New York."

Will Ask Increase

"Present wages, hours, and working conditions of transit employees in this city," the Union announcement says, "still fall far short of what they should be. The Transport Workers' Union will, therefore, not only refuse to accede to a wage reduction, but will insist upon an appreciable increase for 1939, the year of the World's Fair. Revenues of the transit companies will be increased by many millions of dollars during that period because of the Fair, and they will be well able to meet the cost of an increased wage."

The Union also charged that the transit Company realized that operating costs would determine in part how much the City would pay for the transit lines.

"Seventy per cent of the operating costs of the transit lines to be taken over by the City under unification consists of wages," the Union statement adds. "Traction interests, therefore, direct their attack upon wages so they may, through a lower operating cost, command a higher price from the City."

Contract Expires

A contract between the Interborough and the Transport Union signed in 1937 and expiring at the end of this year, granted employees a 10 per cent wage increase and other improved working conditions. The transit Company hopes to return wages to what they were before the increase.

While no official statement was made in Union headquarters about the possibility of a strike over demands, it is regarded as a possibility if no agreement is reached between the Company and the Union.

Brazil Protests Reich Ambassador

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 7—(Delayed) (AP)—Reliable sources reported today that the German Ambassador Karl Ritter has been declared "persona non grata" by the Government of Brazil.

The Ambassador is in Germany at present where he went to attend the Nuremberg Nazi Party Congress last month. It is understood the Brazilian Government instructed its representative in Berlin to inform the German Government Herr Ritter's return was not agreeable.

No specific reason was disclosed here for the action. However, it was known that Herr Ritter made strong efforts on behalf of Germans arrested in connection with the Integralist (Fascist) putsch of May 11 in which an unsuccessful attack was made upon the Presidential Palace.

Brazilian Envoy Recalled

BERLIN, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Brazilian Ambassador, Moniz de Arago, has been called back to Rio de Janeiro, the embassy said today.

The reason given was that he had been in Berlin since 1935, which his Government regarded as a long enough term abroad. He is expected to leave about December. A successor has not been appointed.

Gobbles Increasing

The 1938 production of turkeys in Missouri is expected to be five per cent greater than in 1937.

Large Increase Forecast in Aviation Jobs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly a fifty per cent increase in jobs in aviation during the next five years is the forecast of Dr. Carl Norcross, technical member of the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences. He has made this prediction in a book, "Getting a Job in Aviation," which has been published by McGraw-Hill Book Company.

These are jobs, however, that will not be waiting for any one who is unemployed and would like to step up and claim them. To the contrary. They will be jobs for the skilled.

Training, Dr. Norcross said, will be a requisite in almost any aviation job, especially a permanent one. There is already an over-supply of untrained and poorly trained mechanics unable to get jobs. Few airline shops are willing to train mechanics from the ground up.

"The industry is relatively new," Dr. Norcross said, "and because of the romance and glamour associated with flying, has attracted thousands of young men. But despite the thousands of young men who are knocking at aviation's gates, employment managers of air lines, factories and airports are having real difficulty in finding the kind of young men they are looking for.

Higher Standards

"Higher personnel standards exist in aviation than in almost any kind of work. Factory employees in aircraft and engine plants work to precision tolerances that are unheard of in other industries. Air-line personnel, from pilots on down to men who polish the outsides of airplanes, is chosen with meticulous care."

For the mechanically inclined workman, Dr. Norcross gave encouraging figures. Aviation factories, he said, are the largest division of the industry, giving jobs to 40,000. He forecast a rise of 10 per cent each year in jobs for the next five years, promising a total of 64,000 jobs in 1943.

For air-line personnel, which includes pilots, mechanics, radio, traffic, and sales men, Dr. Norcross forecast an even greater growth in jobs. Already during the last 10 years there has been an increase each year of about 17 per cent. For the next five years there will be an increase of from 12 to 17 per cent in jobs each year. This would cause a rise in air-line jobs from the present employment of 12,000 to 21,000 and even 25,000 by the end of 1943.

Jobs for Women

For women, Dr. Norcross said, the number of jobs would increase though it would always be small. Besides stewardesses, of which about 300 are now employed, women can get jobs in air travel departments, public relations, commissary departments, reservations departments and as airport hostesses.

The favorable signs which Dr. Norcross said would undoubtedly increase the number of opportunities in the aviation industry were the establishment of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, with the stimulus it is expected to give the industry;

News in Aviation

the probable increase in feeder routes; the increasing volume of airmail and express; the building of more planes and the heavy "backlogs" of orders in the aircraft building industry; the doubling of export business; the increase of light planes and the greater interest in flying.

* * *

Radio Altimeter

An "absolute" altimeter that registers by means of radio waves the exact height of a plane from the ground—or from obstacles such as mountain peaks, buildings or masts—has been perfected by United Air Lines, in conjunction with the Western Electric Company, and was given its first demonstration over the week-end over New York City.

The device measures the split-second interval that it takes radio waves to go from a plane to the earth and back to the plane again. The interval is measured directly on a dial in feet. Thus, this device measures the distance directly from terrain in contrast to the barometric altimeter which measures only the height above sea level.

The radio altimeter uses microwaves of very high frequency which are unaffected by static and which require low power. A frequency of 500 megacycles, said to be the highest ever used for commercial work, and a five-watt transmitter made the radio altimeter serviceable up to about 5,000 feet. Its range can be extended by the addition of more power.

United hopes to have the instrument in all its planes as standard equipment but said that it would be at least a year, since the equipment must be redesigned.

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Over 80 years a Mutual Savings Bank
At 292 Cambridge Street
East Cambridge, Mass.
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
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EVERYTHING IS NEAR THIS HOTEL
RADIO CITY . . ROXY . . CAPITOL . .
LEADING NIGHT CLUBS . . RESTAURANTS
. . IMPORTANT BUSINESS CENTERS
$2.50 DAILY Per Room
ROOM • BATH & RADIO
Same Rate for 1 or 2 Persons
HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 WEST 49th St. NEW YORK

AFL Bases Peace With CIO Upon Abdication of Lewis

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 11 (AP)—After three hours of debate, the American Federation of Labor Convention last night adopted with only one dissenting vote a report of its Resolutions Committee providing:

1. That the Executive Council carry on the battle against CIO dualism.

2. That the Council stand ready "to respond to any genuine appeal for peace or any honorable and sincere opportunity to reunite the labor movement."

The committee report, however, boosted the price of peace. It said there was no solution for the split until John P. Lewis, chairman of the CIO, either is deprived of his power of vacates his leadership, and added that the AFL "cannot and will not make terms with dictatorship and Communist leadership."

Labor men said the report was the Federation's most severe attack on Mr. Lewis and his rival organization. It was delivered by Matthew Woll of New York, the "Little General" of the AFL.

Mr. Woll's report said "the power and the arrogance and the overweening pride of one man" was the paramount question in efforts to negotiate labor unity. The CIO was led, the report added, by a "fulminating Caesar with the doubtful and perhaps doubting help of his 'Prime Minister Machiavelli.'"

Submission of the report for adoption precipitated an oratorical duel between AFL President William Green and Daniel J. Tobin, a Federation Vice-President and head of 350,000 members of the Teamsters' Brotherhood.

Mr. Green told the delegates he had "a passion for peace" and had done all he could to reopen the futile peace conference where it broke off last year.

But Mr. Tobin, dramatic, scornful and caustic, assailed the report. At one point he flung out what most labor men interpreted as a threat to lead his union out of the AFL "to build our own house."

In the end, with delegates shouting for a vote, Mr. Tobin announced his delegation would vote to accept the Resolutions Committee Report on the assumption Mr. Green meant what he said when he declared the AFL stood ready to reopen negotiations.

In the closing pages of its report, the Committee said:

"Our movement must press forward with full energy and it must give battle to every force that seeks invasion.

"It must be more vigorous than ever before. But we must never foreclose an honorable peace designed to result in a united trade union movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"We feel certain that this convention and its officers share that point of view. We therefore recommend that this convention authorize the Executive Council to continue to carry on the battle and at the same time stand ready to respond to any genuine appeal for peace or any honorable sincere opportunity to reunite the labor movement."

The convention voted for congressional amendments to the Wagner Labor Act and ordered its leadership to oppose Senate confirmation of Mr. Smith to the Labor Board.

Nine changes in the Labor Law were proposed without a dissenting vote. Mr. Green criticized the Board and said the Federation wanted only a "square deal" and was not opposing or antagonizing President Roosevelt by assaulting both his appointees to the Board and the Board's policies.

"We shall co-operate with our great President," Mr. Green said, "and we hope he will co-operate with us."

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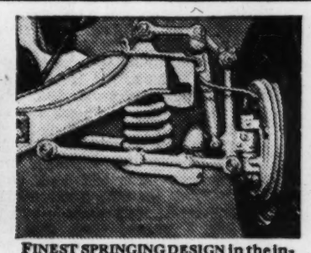

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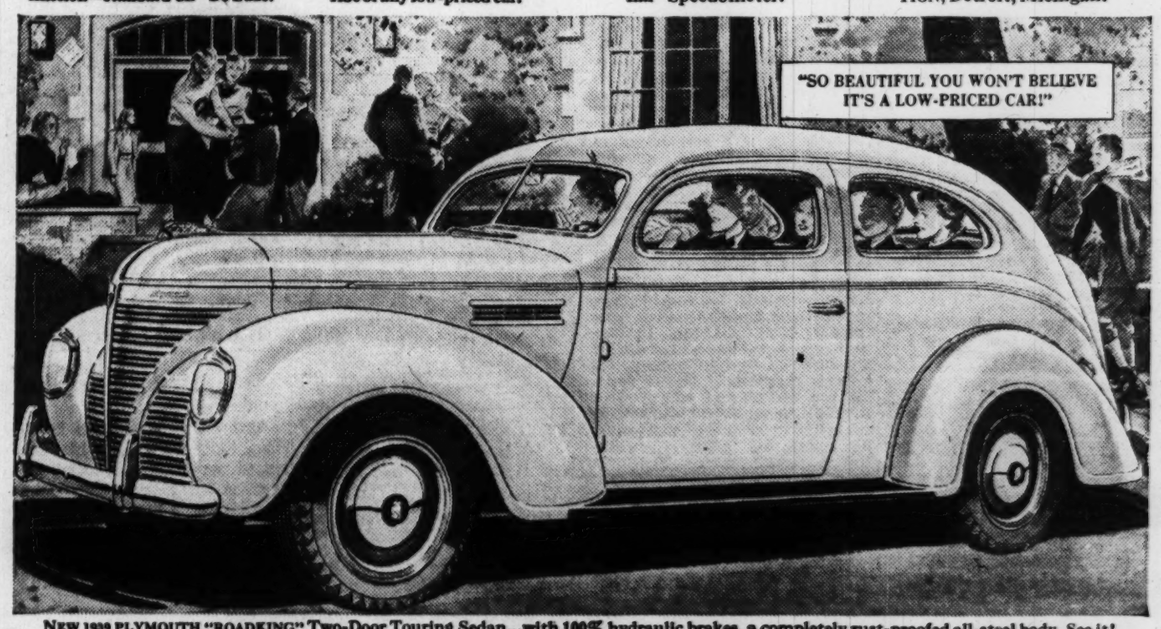

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THIS YEAR PLYMOUTH'S THE CAR

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

Half a Century With a College of the Mid-South

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

For 50 Years Girls Have Been Loyal to Goucher

As the Fine Old College Has Upheld High Standards of Education for Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Baltimore, Md.

The celebration this week by Goucher College in the city of Baltimore of its fiftieth anniversary offers a reminder of the progress which higher education has made in the South. For Goucher has had a leading part in that development. It is significant that the twelve states south of the Mason and Dixon line and east of the Mississippi have almost as many women students in college in proportion to those in the rest of the country as they have white women inhabitants in proportion to those in the national population—about one-seventh of the students and one-sixth of the women. It is also noteworthy that the proportion of American college men in southern institutions is only a trifle larger than that of American college women—15 per cent compared to 14 per cent. The actual number of women students in southern colleges has, since the beginning of the century, increased fivefold. Evidently the young women of the South have—like their brothers at home and their own counterparts in other parts of the country—been taking kindly to expanded opportunities for college education.

Persistently Improving

The opportunities in the South for the higher education of women have been persistently improving. On the approved list of the Association of American Universities, the test for inclusion in which is "evidence that the college is successful in a high degree in stimulating scholarly interest in its students," are 154 institutions which admit women. Thirty-six of them are in the South, and ten of these are colleges exclusively for women. When the Association's list was first made up in 1914 Goucher was one of ten women's colleges given a place and it was the only one in the South.

The achievement of Goucher women in scholarship is evidenced by the fact that in six years they have been accepted for graduate study in 51 American universities—including Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Stanford, and Yale.

The Goucher Plan of Study

During the past eight years Goucher has had in operation a new educational program. Under the leadership of President David Allan Robertson, who came to Goucher with broad experience as professor of English and dean of the College in the University of Chicago and as secretary of the Association of American Universities, the Goucher faculty addressed itself to the problem of reconstructing curriculum and study methods to fit them more closely to the needs of young women preparing to assume responsibilities in the twentieth-century world. The plan evolved was not revolutionary; but it was definitely progressive. Its basic purposes are:

(1) To distinguish between general education, described as "the laying of broad foundations in certain fields of knowledge useful to every educated American woman in living her life," and specialized education, described as "more intensive study in a field of special interest to the individual student" and with the recognition that general education is a continuing process both throughout the college years and also through life.

(2) To focus the educational process upon the student herself as an entire personality with distinctive abilities, tastes, purposes, and needs.

(3) To give the student the fullest possible measure of liberty to pursue her education in her own way and expecting her in return to accept full responsibility for achievement.

Continuous Guidance

(4) To afford the student continuous guidance, by experienced and understanding faculty members, in the making of her individual study program, in the carrying on of her college work, and at any point where she may need or desire advice and counsel.

(5) To measure the student's progress toward her educational goal in terms of her whole personality and not by the time-worn device of adding "course credits," "units," or percentage marks on the registrar's books.

(6) To work toward the integration of all the activities of college life with the student's educational program to the end that the old sharp line between classroom and extra-classroom activities may be expunged.

(7) To realize that the development and maintenance of physical and mental health and emotional stability are essential elements in the adequate preparation of young women for living.

A distinctive feature of the Goucher plan, unusual if not unknown elsewhere, is the statement of the constituents of "general education" in terms of objective rather than of stipulated subjects or required courses. As a result, the Goucher student is expected in her first two years to make "reasonable progress" toward the following objectives:

(1) To establish and maintain physical and mental health; (2) to comprehend and communicate ideas both in English and in foreign languages; (3) to understand the scientific method in theory and application; (4) to understand the heritage of the past in its relation to the present; (5) to establish satisfying relations with individuals and with groups; (6) to utilize resources with economic and aesthetic satisfaction; (7) to enjoy literature and the other arts; (8) to appreciate religious and philosophical values.

Reaching Into the North

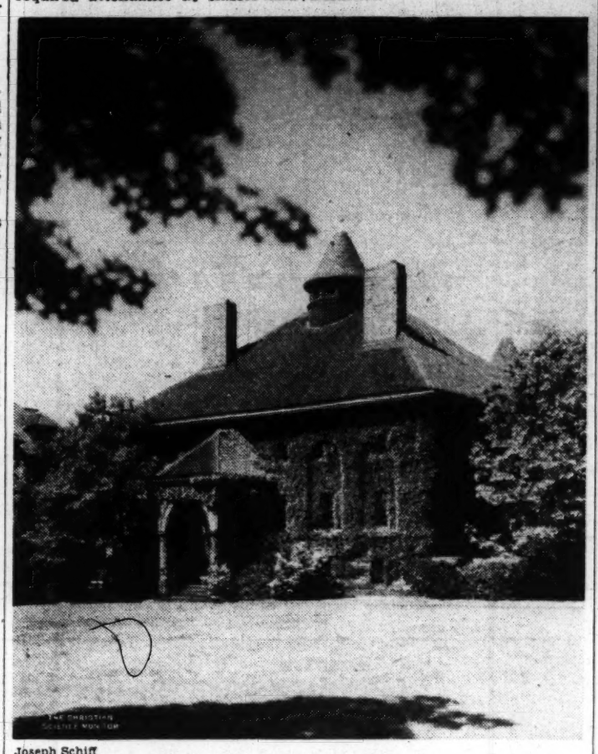
The student's success in making reasonable progress toward the objectives is measured by a battery of sophomore tests covering her whole study program, as well as the passing of a stipulated number of courses. A similar method is used at the end of her college course to determine her right to receive a degree.

Informed observers report that under the new Goucher plan the College is attracting students with a high level of intellectual ability, of purpose and responsibility, and of all-round personality. The majority of them, as is natural, come from homes south of the Mason and Dixon line; but the proportion of those from the North Atlantic states and other parts of the country—about 40 per cent—is steadily maintained.

It is testified that the full measure of freedom afforded to the students—illustrated by the absence of required attendance at classes and by the designation of Wednesday as a day free from scheduled classes and therefore available to the student for laboratory work, independent of study, reading, and investigation—is accepted by the students responsibly and used effectively.

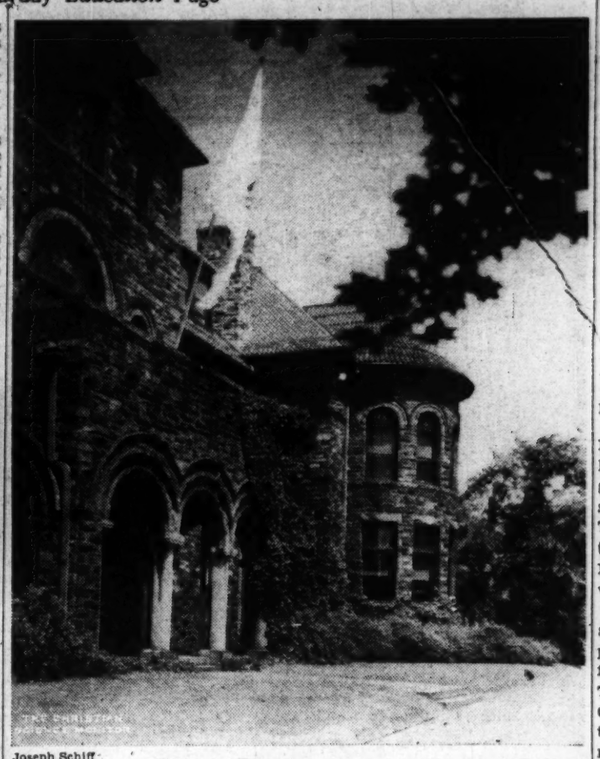
It is the verdict of qualified judges that the Goucher plan is a valuable contribution to the development of American college education in adaptation to the conditions of life in the twentieth-century world.

Goucher is looking forward to the creation of a new college plant and campus on an eminently suitable property which it owns just outside the city boundary. When that change has been achieved, the College should enter upon an era of expanded usefulness and augmented influence.



Joseph Schiff

Bennett Hall, Goucher College. The College Has Obtained Land Beyond the City Limits and Expects in the Course of Events to Build an Entirely New Plant Where There Is Room to Expand.



Joseph Schiff

Goucher Hall, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md. This Week the College Is Celebrating Its Fifteenth Anniversary.

The First Semester in College

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I have a chance to join a college fraternity, to work in the college cafeteria for my board, to earn my tuition by working under the NYA and to play in a dance orchestra," said an engineering freshman to me recently.

"Were you in the top quarter of your high school class in scholarship?" I asked.

"No, I was just an average student," he replied.

"Do you realize that the first-year student in engineering has to work much harder than the high-school senior?" I continued.

"I suppose that is true, but I don't want to be a recluse and a bookworm," he persisted.

"I am a believer in the educational value of outside activities," I hastened to assure my freshman friend. "Training in the amenities of life and in the social graces is important. The give and take of life in a fraternity house is of value. Part-time work is more than a means of making money. There is satisfaction in social prestige. These things develop independence, self-reliance, responsibility, capacity for loyalty and team work, valuable friendships and other qualities quite as important as scholarship."

"Why then do you question my judgment in getting into college life while I have the opportunity?" he demanded.

"I do not," I assured him. "I merely suggest that you limit yourself to one part-time job and one outside activity until you have tested your ability to do the work of the college of engineering for at least one semester. The first semester in college is a good time in which to make yourself known to the faculty as a high grade student. All of the things you long to do will be of no avail if you do not build a solid foundation in scholarship during your freshman year."

"You seem to feel that studies are more important than student activities," ventured my freshman friend, now very much interested.

"I think it is a mistake to neglect either," I replied. "The two should be kept in balance. I cannot agree with those who declare that the sole job of the college is intellectual training and that character, personality, and social life are to be neglected for study. Neither do I believe that studies should be neglected for what Woodrow Wilson unwisely called the 'side-shows' of college."

College life is a new adventure. Few who load themselves down with outside work and activities are certain as to whether they can make creditable records in their studies. The first semester is a trial semester in most colleges. It is a time to go slowly in the matter of spreading one's self out too thin. It is a time when the new student will meet perplexing problems. He must manage his time and money. He must learn what not to attend to as well as how to engage in prolonged, concentrated attention on assigned tasks. His greatest danger is in underestimating the demands of college work. This is true in liberal arts colleges as well as in colleges of engineering, agriculture, and business administration. I usually advise a freshman, therefore, to take only one job and one outside activity during his first semester. **A College Dean**

Mineralogy as a Hobby

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When you ride on a railroad, if you are an amateur mineralogist as I like to think I am, you are apt to indulge in pleasant memories of the time you went on a field trip in search of pyrites, and came home with splendid specimens of iron, or magnetite. Perhaps as you hand out a silver coin, you recall with pride the nice bit of native silver from the West, the pride of your mineralogy cabinet. Your house, no doubt, has copper wiring, and the roofing paper is, probably, made from talc. Almost 55 per cent of the weight in your automobile tire is due to zinc oxide, which comes from the zinc ore, possibly sphalerite. The pretty marble top on your coffee table, the glaze on your pottery, all belong to the world of minerals.

Most people take most things for granted, but a glimpse into the wonders beneath this good earth, as related to man's progress in civilization, would change many a complacent individual into an ardent hobbyist. I know, for it happened to me about two years ago. Only then did I begin to realize the exquisite beauty of a crystal, the perfection of a gem stone, even before its cutting and polishing. Even the common table salt took on a new interest, for with a magnifying glass I viewed its multitude of tiny crystals. I learned then, that any city dweller—or in fact anyone—who likes the great outdoors well follow dim mountain trails, or track follow dim mountain trails, or tract across a forbidding desert waste, in search of the many surprises nature has in store for mankind, is ready to look into mineralogy as a hobby. For indeed there is "gold in them thar hills," but a gold more precious than any of metallic substance—the gold of knowledge.

Each Trip An Adventure

Each field trip is, in itself, an adventure into a new world. "But how can I find minerals?" asks the average person. "I don't know where to look or how to go about it." There is a little story that answers this question. A farmer once sold his homestead and all his possessions, to go forth to find diamonds. After a long and fruitless search he returned to find that the diamonds had been discovered on the old farm land he had sold. Often it is not necessary to go far from home to make a find, although naturally, as one's interest in the subject increases the desire to visit certain spots is manifested.

Every rock, anywhere, has minerals in it. It is comparatively easy to locate a solid rock ledge in your neighborhood and then look for a crack, a vein, or a cavity. Any loose stones, the result of road excavation work, are worthy of investigation. Some of the finest tourmaline crystals were brought to light during diggings for a New York City apartment house, and garnets were once found beneath Broadway and 65th Street in that same great city. Hundreds of transparent quartz crystals fall out of the porous limestone of Herkimer County, New York State, after every heavy rainfall.

Sand pits, clay pits and stone walls, as well as the sands of the beaches and deserts have proven to be treasure troves.

People find mineralogy interesting for three reasons. First because they appreciate beauty of color and form. Second, because their interest in earth formations grows, and third, because of the intrinsic value of the ore taken from the mines, or the gem stones which come from certain minerals. Countless men are working day and night to obtain the material that goes into automobiles, motors, and other necessities that man utilizes daily. Yet how many people know that it is a crystal that makes for radio's perfection? There is, indeed, more to the hobby of mineralogy than meets the eye.

Equipment Is Simple

The nice part is that it is so very easy to become a mineralogist. All that is needed is a bricklayer's hammer with a chisel edge back, an old sack, a bunch of old newspapers, some old clothes, and old shoes. Specimens are split with the hammer, and crystals are chiseled out of the rock. Old newspapers, in which each mineral is wrapped, protect the different varieties from each other, for each differs in brittleness, softness, or hardness. When one thinks of picking over the dump heap at a quarry, of going deep down into a mine, of climbing a long, winding mountain trail, there is no need for further explanation about the choice of old clothes and sturdy shoes, to which should be added old gloves for hand protection against the sharp cleavage of such minerals as rose quartz, which is razor like. But the greatest asset to this hobby is that it is a lot of fun, and one which, from personal experience, I can highly recommend to anyone who loves nature. **Janet P. Johl**

Books for Your Hobby Shelf

"The Book of Minerals," by Dr. A. C. Hawkins.
"Getting Acquainted With Minerals," by George L. English.
"The World's Minerals," by F. L. Spencer.
Dana's System of Mineralogy.
A Magazine, Too
Rocks and Minerals. Published Monthly. Peekskill, N. Y.

This column on educational and recreational hobbies is published the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Hobby Group Of Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Philadelphia, Pa.

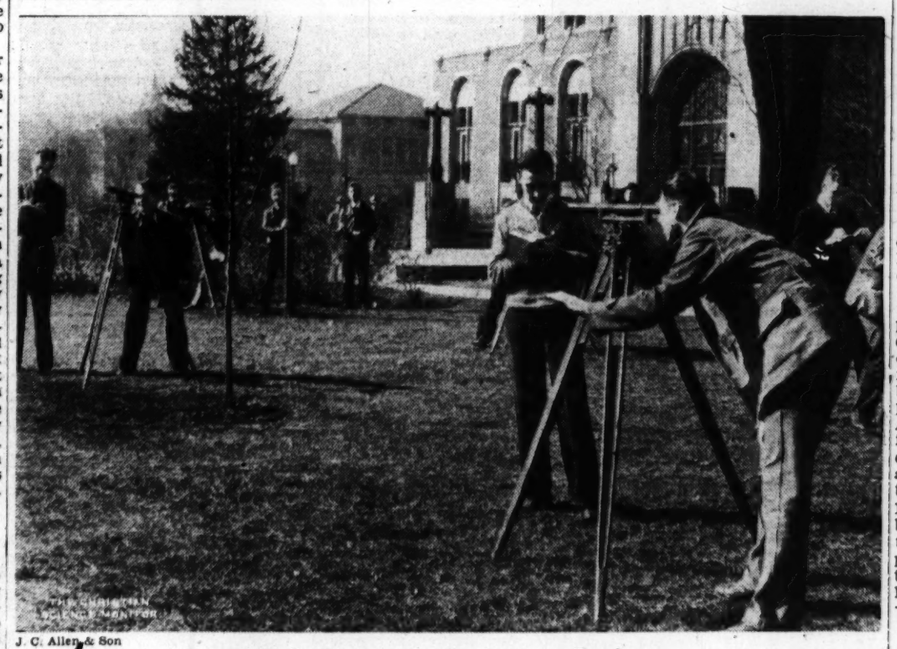
I am glad we are to have a Hobbies and Crafts column from time to time.

You may be interested in hearing about our Hobbies and Crafts group. It all started about four years ago with about eight or ten children who met in my studio on Saturday mornings to learn to make a few novel gifts.

There are now several groups. The total enrollment varies from 30 to twice that many, depending on the time of the year—and the ages are from six years up, including a few adults. We have had two exhibitions and a third will be held this month.

The activities of the group include oil painting, pen and ink work, outdoor sketching, and a little leather tooling and wood carving. The greatest emphasis is still on novelties for the children's own rooms and things suitable for gifts . . . for example—napkin rings, shade pulls, door stops, waste paper baskets, window wedges, silhouettes, tie racks, tooth-brush holders, garden ornaments, lamps, lamp shades, pins, plaques, coasters, bread boards, tea tiles, hat boxes, letter racks, etc. We have just begun to supply another group with the plain wooden articles for their own decoration. L. A. P.

Correspondence about hobbies is welcomed.—Editor.



J. C. Allen & Son

Civil Engineering Students at Purdue

Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana, is one of the land-grant colleges. Like the state universities in other states it is publicly controlled; but it differs from others in that it is primarily technological. The schools of agriculture and engineering are particularly well known among its many departments.

Bring History-Making Broadcasts Into Classrooms, Says Educator

"Bring the world crisis into the classroom," is the suggestion of John W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, who is one of the outstanding exponents of the idea of making education vital for young people by bringing the more crucial questions into the classroom for examination by the students.

"It is worth any trouble it takes to rearrange and organize the high school or college schedule these days to enable the students to hear first hand the most important pronouncements being made by history-making leaders. The student who missed hearing Chamberlain or Hitler because he was forced by an inflexible school program to conjugate German verbs or to report on the Elizabethan period of English history, was deprived of some real education," said Commissioner Studebaker at the Office of Education, Department of the Interior. "He missed the significant experience as a close observer of a performance which future historians may never quite be able to tell accurately.

"Certainly, if radio broadcasters can interrupt profit-making schedules to substitute numerous non-commercial news releases portraying up-to-the-minute changes in world history," said the Commissioner of Education, "and if newspaper representatives can stand by in the four corners of the earth during every hour of the day and night to supply accounts of personal observation of swift-moving world events, those of us in organized education who have not already done so should be able to adapt our traditional schedules to the most vital influences available for educational uses.

"What is happening today is grist for the mill of the teachers of sociology, civics, and history. There is nothing in the text-books to compare with it.

"This crisis is a starting point for an investigation into the historic struggles of people of different races in Europe. It furnishes striking illustrations of opposing forms of government at work, as a basis for class discussion on democracy and other political systems. The broadcasts and the newspaper accounts ought to be 'homework' for students these days, and much class time should be devoted to a careful discussion of the meaning of it all.

"Democracy depends not so much on the number of facts high school or college graduates remember about Queen Victoria or Napoleon, but upon how competent these young people become in thinking through the real issues they themselves are going to confront as adult citizens."

A Geologist Speaks

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have kept our first speaker waiting several weeks, for we thought his ideas would be the most interesting to you if given on the same day that the Hobbies and Crafts column carried its article on Mineralogy as a Hobby. Perhaps the combined attraction of Hobby column and Mr. G. F.'s enthusiasm will start some of you off on this fascinating pursuit.—Chairman.

California

Dear Editor:

As a reader of the Round Table I have been keenly interested in the letters on hobbies. Mine is very engrossing to me, and I would like to share it with members of the Round Table. It is Mineralogy. My avocation and vocation are the same, for I am studying geology at the University of California.

There are many phases to the study of Mineralogy: crystallography, lapidary work, field collection, fluorescence, and museum display. The phases which interest me are collection and display. Field collection is the fundamental phase in mineral study. It presents the difficult problem of finding mineral deposits. One of the ways to overcome this problem is to visit established mineral districts to collect on the dumps and in the mine workings. Permission to do so is usually generously granted by the owners. Another way of finding new localities is by reading the different magazines which feature articles on this subject. Some of them are: the publications of the United States Geological Survey, State Mining Bulletins, papers published by the universities, The American Mineralogical Quarterly, the Pacific Mineralogist, etc. A visit to the localities described usually leads one to find many rare and non-commercial minerals. New areas are often visited on conducted field trips of the various societies. These organizations promote interest in mineralogy by leading field trips, maintaining museum displays and libraries, and holding discussion meetings. At these meetings the sale and exchange of specimens is encouraged.

The possibilities of mineral collecting in the Southwest are unlimited. Many rare minerals are found here which do not occur elsewhere in the world. Some of the richer areas for the collector in Southern California are the gem districts of San Diego county, where are found tourmalines, kunzite, beryl (aquamarine), topaz, garnets, and quartz. The sinks of the Mojave yield specimens of the saline minerals—borates, bromides, and chlorides. These sinks are the settings for the busy industries which recover potash, soda, and common table salt. The silver-lead-zinc camps of Darwin and Cerro Gordo are profitable to the collector. Fascinating both historically and mineralogically are the ghost cities of California's Mother Lode. Two of the world's largest producers of mercury operate in this state. These mines were established before the American occupancy of California and are still producing.

If other members of the Round Table share my interest in Mineralogy, I would welcome letters from them, and I am eager to exchange specimens. (Mr.) G. F.

A Melting-Pot With Manners

South Africa

Dear Chairman:

The writer lives on a farm in South Africa, and near him has just come to live a young married Englishman who has had the privilege of traveling through the United States. From him it was learned that several parts of the States are peopled largely by members of some one European race. Milwaukee, principally German, and a certain street in Chicago divided into blocks, each block being inhabited for business purposes by members of one race. All these different nationalities living side by side quite amicably, with one thing which binds them together and makes intercourse easy, and that, a common language: English. In the interest of continuing well-being, both individual and collective, education plays a most important part. An entire nation, able to read and write well, a common language, and also with some religious background to develop the moral qualities, is not easy to disturb.

In this country, two main white races live together and language is a question English or Dutch, both being at present official. Here is something interesting. The word "handsome" comes from the Dutch "handzaam," therefore any English person who says he wouldn't learn the language or doesn't know any of it, unconsciously does use the language whenever he talks of "handsome."

We buy most of our cars from America. I personally would like to see American citizens come and settle here to develop and export raw materials which the States require. This makes trade reciprocal instead of a lobsided balance as at present I believe. As you Americans are members of an English speaking country, shouldn't you look upon the present British Commonwealth as kindred soil and help us make these territories a real Commonwealth of Nations? (Mr.) E. J.

Seeds and Tunes

West Virginia

Dear Chairman:

I was much inspired by Mr. D. R.'s letter from Indiana for I am trying to teach myself to play the piano, too, as a hobby, and have found it interesting work every minute of it, though it was a job learning all those scales.

I am enclosing a letter to be forwarded. I have many good correspondents and appreciate them so much.

I wonder if anyone else is writing a play on world affairs? Or would anyone like to trade packages of seeds? My other hobby is collecting seeds. (Miss) E. W.

Ever Take Down a Hay Barn?

New Jersey

Dear Friends:

I am back in Princeton to finish my last year in our Choir School. After a marvelous summer once more on our little farm in Vermont, I feel well able to go ahead with my work. This summer meant a great deal of hard work; because a large New England hay barn obstructed our clear view from the house of the broad expanse to the distant mountains. One who has not taken down one of these old barns ought to try it sometime. But the joy of it all when we finished after a week of wrecking, piling and burning of old wood, was to see the beautiful view all Vermonters love. My family visited me at the end of the summer and it was a pleasure and joy to show them a changed place from the last view they had seen with men working on a new building and an old barn obstructing the beauty beyond.

This is my fourth year on the little Vermont farm and I am quite wedded to the little place now. Several friends dropped up to try it out with me and all went away with the same feeling. I'm hoping that next summer, some of my Round Table friends will look me up. (Mr.) H. B. C., Jr.

Mr. H. B. C. and his brother built their little farmhouse themselves, and it is a beauty. He has always been most cordial about inviting Round Tablers to stop in and see him when they are motoring through Vermont (invitations routed via the Chairman). Perhaps before next summer, many of you will correspond, and manage to exchange calls back and forth as you have vacations. As for next week—our meeting will be given to Monitor study groups and their affairs.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

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Achill Takes You To Its Heart

COME away from Dublin. This is the road to the edge of the world. Leave the rich valley of the Liffey, follow the arrow-straight road miles upon miles through flat, fertile country ablaze with kingcups and irises. Pass bog silvered with cotton grass; pass glimpses of loughs, part of the great Shannon basin. Undoubtedly, at Longford, pass through the clamor of a cattle fair with its clusters of skeery calves and rows of scarlet donkey carts in front of the color-washed cabins; and at Castlebar a horse fair with its glorious animals, arch-necked and spirited.

So the width of Ireland is crossed; and from Newport to Mallaranny the road lies beside the thousand-islanded Clew Bay—gentle backwater of green mudbanks and wide sands—to the fury of the Atlantic ocean. And then the road leads across the Curraun Peninsula, passes over a short bridge—and Achill, poised on the edge of the world, is yours.

IT'S A LONG, glorious journey, and at the end of it you can be sure of the welcome good travelers deserve. The welcome of ecstatic floundering dogs, the flutter and clatter of chickens, geese, ducks and their multitudinous young, the lovely shy smiles of small children and the unhesitating greetings of their elders.

Over rough upland, beside wild bog, the little road urges onwards, across the island to Keel's long straggle of white cabins clustered on the edge of a sandy waste of yellow irises beside a three-mile stretch of yellow sand. To one side of this perfect shore rise 1,000, perhaps 1,500 feet of sheer cliff, cut with flower and fern-filled crevices. (Did ever London pride make a lovelier veil?) To the other side rise the mountain slopes, up into clouds. All the fairy-tale magic that was ever woven could come true where the little white track turns the corner into the mist of the mountainside.

"COME ON, NOW, WILL YOU!" The velvet voice of a barefooted boy beside you has less effect than the resounding thwacks of his stick as a donkey, pannier baskets piled with turf, starts yet another journey from the bog to the cottages. Dust raised from his shaggy coat mingles with dust stirred by his little hoofs as he minces daintily down the road.

The boy has a handful of amethysts to show, cut from the rough stones by the roadside, bright with the same healthy sparkle as his eyes; but he must follow that donkey. It is dusk and already weird brayings tell of other animals stabled for the night.

And this lad must work sensibly, as a man, now, carrying the squares of turf to the cabin stack. The men cut it from the dark hillside bog in the spring and left it to drain. Now they are far away, even in Scotland or England, harvesting; and the old folk and the children of Achill are left to collect the great heap, big as the cabin by which it is piled, which will ensure the fragrant warmth of turf fires throughout a long stormy winter.

There's rich harvesting work for the young men and girls outside the island; such small crops as the island can raise must of necessity be gathered by those left behind. The potatoes must be dug, the hay cut and heaped into cocks all over the fields, each covered with its net weighted with stones—for it is too precious to be stolen by relentless winds.

WIND. ALWAYS WIND or the promise of it. Wind to test the strength of the whitewashed single-story cabins, with their roofs of cemented slates or of thatch netted and held with hooks and stones. Wind that whips and whacks the washing, which the girls spread on the bushes after rubbing it with stones in the stream as their grandmothers did before them. Wind that lifts the scurrying cloud for a tantalizing glimpse of the wild glory of islanded Clew Bay and the Connemara mountains across the water; that rouses the sunlit waves of turquoise and jade to a mighty roaring against those giant cliffs.

But this evening it is calm—"a grand evening, thanks be to God." The old people, barefooted, perhaps, like the children, wearing shawls and homespun jackets, come to the half-doors of their cabins. They make proud, sturdy figures against the darkness of their ill-lit rooms with their bare cement floors and always a big black pot beside the sullen turf fire.

Poor people, typical of this community of some seven thousand cottage dwellers, never far from starvation, despite the development of the home knitting industry. But the people with the happiest, friendliest, most courteous greetings in the world.

FOR ONCE, NOW, they can look on a sea silkily calm. At an immense height gannets are wheeling over it, necks stretched, heads ever turning. Suddenly one will drop like a stone upon a fish; in a few seconds he will rise to the surface and fly off with his capture. While islanders in their high-prowed curraghs row out to their own fishing-grounds.

Year in, year out, not much happens on Achill. Some girls settle thankfully in English service and share their earnings with their old folk; a few men never return from the harvesting and their families have a harder struggle thereafter. But what does it matter here whether it's this year or last or the next?

Time loses its grip on human life; and in a struggling, time-driven world just a few people are discovering the most wonderful relief they have ever experienced in Achill's timelessness. That is why in the summer, even in midwinter, year after year, the same guests are to be found there. Not merely tourists. Those that come across the Curraun Peninsula and follow the little road are gathered to Achill's heart, welcomed as its friends who can share something of its very spirit.

Glendalough treasures its relics of sixth-century learning; Galway remembers the king of the Claddagh; throughout the country the Irish live in traditions of the past more vividly than on the edge of present-day civilization. But it is on Achill that most surely you feel that the heart of Irish life is still in things as unseen, unknown, as the island's mist-enfolded mountain-top.

MARGUERITE CONWAY

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AMUSEMENTS OF VARIOUS SEASONS": *A Japanese Scroll Painting*

"AMUSEMENTS of Various Seasons" is the title of a series of five Japanese scroll paintings, of which this is one. The season represented here is spring, symbolized by the blossoming fruit trees. Two Japanese ladies start gaily forth with musical instruments, as if seeking a secluded place where they may amuse themselves with music and song. One carries a samisen, an instrument similar to a banjo; the other, a koto, a long zither harp with thirteen silk strings.

The painting is typical of the Ukiyo-ye School—the popular school of painting which flourished in Japan in the eighteenth century. It was a reaction against the aristocratic art of the preceding centuries, and its artists recorded the activities of ordinary people in everyday life. Essentially democratic, it was an artistic manifestation of the social upheaval which was taking place in Japan at that time. The most familiar works of art of this school are color prints, which were largely instrumental in introducing Japanese art into the western world. There were numerous artists, however, who confined themselves exclusively to painting, for example, Choshun, who is considered the best of the Ukiyo-ye artists. The painting here illustrated is attributed to him. Opaque color and gold are applied on silk, producing a brilliant decorative effect. The perfect balance of the composition is based on a diagonal arrangement of the component parts. Blank space is used as an important element in the design, as well as the careful spotting of light and dark. The movement and life which the artist has imparted to the figures are characteristic of the Ukiyo-ye School. This type of scroll is known as a makimono, a horizontal scroll, as opposed to a kakemono, or hanging painting.

H. H. A.

"Winning webs of life"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE who was starting on a cruise over the Inside Passage to Alaska received from a friend a letter containing as a loving message the words of Mary Baker Eddy to certain of her followers (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 232): "It rejoices me that you are recognizing the proper course, unfurling your banner to the breeze of God, and sailing over rough seas with the helm in His hands. Steering thus, the waiting waves will weave for you their winning webs of life in looms of love that line the sacred shores."

The voyager appreciatively accepted this message as a reminder of the need to seek and apply spiritual facts in all our daily experiences. He saw that even as the ship unfurled the banners representative of the governments under whose authority and protection it navigated this beautiful waterway, so must we recognize and honor the protective banner of divine Love, under which we may safely go forward over rough or placid seas of human experience. In pleasant ways one may always remember God's goodness and love, knowing that all good, including the true sense of brotherliness, comes from the one divine source. And in the darker days, one may turn more unreservedly to the immortal divine Mind, as the one and only power and authority, under whose protection true succor and safety abide.

Along this magnificent seaway, where mountains rise grandly on either side, one may recall the words of the Psalmist who, when seeking to express his concept of God, cried (Psalms 36:6), "Thy righteousness is like the great mountains; thy judgments are a great deep." And in another connection he said (Psalms 121:1, 2): "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth." These precious revelations given to men through the Scriptures have helped many to lift their thoughts to "the high and lofty One that inhabiteth eternity" (Isaiah 57:15), and to do this through praise and thanksgiving for the blessings of peacefulness, as well as for the certain refuge that may be found in times of stress and trial. The beauty and the power of these Scriptural assurances have been enhanced and illumined through the work of Mrs. Eddy, the great revelator in this age, who discovered the eternal Science of being underlying the teachings of the Scriptures, and especially those of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. So, the voyager, contemplating the beauty of the scene before him, considered the great truth that to the mount of God alone—the spiritual facts of being—can men look for the righteousness and the help, the protection, unity, the beauty of good which they need to realize along their mental voyaging.

Again and again on this seaway a mountain barrier rises directly across the passage, and the ship seems to be hemmed in on every side. Yet the ship goes forward, apparently heading into the barrier. But just before this is reached, another narrow way opens to the left or the right, and another mountain-girded sea lies revealed. Is not this illustrative of our mental experiences? Though we may be dimly or clearly aware that God's righteousness and help are ever present, we may not at once see how we can pass some barrier that lies before us. We must, however, go on, unfurling our "banner to the breeze of God," trusting His guidance, and assured that the way will open before us and that what had seemed to be an obstruction only called for our greater reliance on divine Love to lead us into new views of the loveliness and goodness of reality. Thus do we prove the promise, "The waiting waves will weave for you their winning webs of life in looms of love."

Sometimes, when the ocean mists hover over the Inside Passage and obscure the sun, even then, the mountains express steadfastness and strength. So, too, in our mental voyage, when sorrows seem to dim our days, the ever-present righteousness of God may be veiled from our vision. But if we look steadily and confidently to divine Love, we shall see that the mist of mortal sense cannot blot out the omnipotence of good, and we shall turn our thoughts to the tenderness and compassion that dwell with us in the seemingly dark hours. We need ever to assure ourselves that whatever may rise before us of human joys or sorrows, we can face the "waiting waves" with confidence, for so long as our banner is unfurled "to the breeze of God," the winds and waves of sense can do us no harm. Error, fear, hate, can only expend themselves in their unreal semblance of power.

Only the goodness, permanence, and righteousness of Love are unfolding. Of this we may be sure—whatever may appear in the mists of fear. In her poem "Come Thou" (Poems, p. 36), Mrs. Eddy gives this beautiful assurance:

"Love, like the sea,
Rolls on with thee,—
But knows no ebb and flow."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

„Gewinnende Lebensgewebe"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

BEIM Antritt einer Küstenseefahrt nach Alaska erhielt jemand von einem Freunde einen Brief, der als liebevoller Gruß die Worte von Mary Baker Eddy an einige ihrer Nachfolger enthielt (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany): „Es freut mich, daß Sie den rechten Kurs erkennen, Ihr Banner im Winde Gottes wehen lassen und, mit dem Steuer in Seiner Hand, über stürmische Meere fahren. So steuernd, werden die harrenden Wellen ihre gewinnenden Lebensgewebe auf den Webstühlen der Liebe an den geheiligten Küsten für Sie weben".

Der Reisende nahm diesen Gruß dankbar an als eine Mahnung, daß wir bei allen unseren täglichen Erfahrungen unbedingt die geistigen Tatsachen suchen und anwenden müssen. Er sah, daß wir gerade so, wie das Schiff die Flagge der Regierungen hißte, unter deren Macht und Schutz es durch diesen herrlichen Wasserweg fuhr, wir das beschützende Banner der göttlichen Liebe anerkennen und ehren müssen, unter dem wir auf dem stürmischen oder ruhigen Meer menschlicher Erfahrung sicher vorwärts gehen können. Auf lieblichen Wegen kann man immer der Güte und Liebe Gottes eingedenk sein und wissen, daß alles Gute einschließlich des wahren Sinnes der Nächstenliebe aus der einen göttlichen Quelle kommt. Und an trüberen Tagen kann man sich rückhaltloser an das unsterbliche göttliche Gemüt als die einzige Macht und Herrschaft wenden, unter deren Schutz man wahre Hilfe und Sicherheit findet.

Auf diesem prächtigen Seewege, wo sich auf beiden Seiten mächtige Berge erheben, erinnert man sich der Worte des Psalmisten, der, als er seinen Begriff von Gott auszudrücken suchte, ausrief (Ps. 36, 7): „Deine Gerechtigkeit steht wie die Berge Gottes und dein Recht wie eine große Tiefe". Und in einem andern Zusammenhang sagte er (Ps. 121, 1. 2): „Ich hebe meine Augen auf zu den Bergen, von welchen mir Hilfe kommt. Meine Hilfe kommt von dem Herrn, der Himmel und Erde gemacht hat". Diese köstlichen Offenbarungen durch die Heilige Schrift haben schon vielen geholfen, ihr Denken zu erheben zu „dem Hohen und Erhabenen, der ewiglich wohnt" (Jes. 57, 15), und zwar mit Lob und Danksagung sowohl für die Segnungen des Friedens als auch für die sichere Zuflucht, die man in Zeiten der Not und Anfechtung finden kann. Die Schönheit und die Macht dieser biblischen Zusicherungen sind erhöht und ins Licht gestellt worden durch das Werk Mrs. Eddys, der großen Offenbarerin unserer Zeit, die die den Lehren der Heiligen Schrift und besonders den Lehren des Wegweisers Christus Jesus zugrunde liegende ewige Wissenschaft des Seins entdeckte. Daher dachte der Reisende, die Schönheit der ihn umgebenden Landschaft betrachtend, über die große Wahrheit nach, daß die Menschen die Gerechtigkeit und die Hilfe, den Schutz, die Einigkeit, die Schönheit des Guten, die sie sich auf ihrem geistigen Wege vergegenwärtigen müssen, nur auf dem Berge Gottes—in den geistigen Tatsachen das Seins—finden können.

Immer wieder erhebt sich auf diesem Seewege unmittelbar quer über die Durchfahrt eine Gebirgsschranke, so daß das Schiff von allen Seiten eingeschlossen zu sein scheint. Dennoch fährt es weiter, scheinbar gerade in die Schranke hinein. Aber unmittelbar vor dieser tut sich rechts oder links ein anderer schmaler Weg auf, und ein neues bergumrahmtes Meer ist enthüllt. Veranschaulicht dies nicht unsere mentalen Erfahrungen? Obgleich wir uns unklar oder klar bewußt sein mögen, daß Gottes Gerechtigkeit und Hilfe immer gegenwärtig sind, sehen wir vielleicht nicht sofort, wie wir eine vor uns liegende Schranke überwinden können. Wir müssen jedoch weitergehen und unser „Banner im Winde Gottes" wehen lassen, indem wir uns Seiner Führung anvertrauen und gewiß sind, daß der Weg sich uns auftun wird, und daß uns das scheinbare Hindernis nur veranlaßt, größeres Vertrauen in die göttliche Liebe zu setzen, daß sie uns zu neuen Anblicken der Schönheit und der Güte der Wirklichkeit führen wird. So beweisen wir die Verheißung: „Die harrenden Wellen werden ihre gewinnenden Lebensgewebe auf den Webstühlen der Liebe für Sie weben".

Wenn die Meeresnebel manchmal über dem Küstenseefahrtkurs hängen und die Sonne verfinstern, ja selbst dann drücken die Berge Unerschütterlichkeit und Kraft aus. So kann auch auf unserer mentalen Reise, wenn Sorgen unsere Tage zu verdüstern scheinen, die immergegenwärtige Gerechtigkeit Gottes unserem Blick verhüllt sein. Blicken wir aber unverwandt und zuversichtlich nach der göttlichen Liebe, so werden wir sehen, daß der Nebel des sterblichen Sinnes die Allmacht des Guten nicht auslöschen kann, und wir werden unsere Gedanken der Zärtlichkeit und dem Erbarmen zuwenden, die in den scheinbar dunklen Stunden bei uns wohnen. Wir müssen uns immer vergewissern, daß wir den „harrenden Wellen" zuversichtlich begegnen können, was auch an menschlichen Freuden oder Sorgen vor uns auftauchen mag; denn solange wir unser Banner „im Winde Gottes" wehen lassen, können die Winde und Wellen des Sinnes uns keinen Schaden zufügen. Irrtum, Furcht und Haß können sich in ihrer unwirklichen Scheinmacht nur selber vernichten.

Nur die Güte, Beständigkeit und Gerechtigkeit der Liebe entfalten sich. Dessen können wir gewiß sein—was auch in den Furchtnebeln zum Vorschein kommen mag. In ihrem Gedicht „Komme Du" (Gedichte, S. 36) gibt uns Mrs. Eddy die herrliche Versicherung:

„Die Liebe, gleich den Wellen,
Rollt mit dir dahin—
Kennt aber weder Ebbe noch Flut".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

On Friendly Terms With Music

TO MAKE music and music history entertaining and "human" is a hobby of mine. It is just along these lines, to my mind, that America still needs stimulation, if we are ever to take our place among the truly "musical nations" of the world. . . . If we wish to approach music on the same terms of easy, friendly familiarity that our foreign neighbors do, we must be convinced, as they are, that, whatever else the art may be, it is first of all a source of pleasure. . . .

Not until he enters the actual *business* of music does the average American begin to approach that art as an integral part of his life. And then he undergoes an experience which foreigners do not know: a period of necessary adjustment to this new force before it becomes natural to him. Thus, in speculating on the American musician's future, it must be remembered that his background does not help him in anything like the way in which the Italian's or the Austrian's does.

The point is that the average American thinks of music as something "highbrow" and alien, while the average foreigner does not think of it at all! He accepts it, takes it for granted, as one of the necessary pleasures of everyday living. And thereby he becomes "musical." Italy is not a musical land *because* it produces figures like Rossini, Paganini, Verdi. Quite the reverse! The musical giants simply grew out of a people who, for centuries, had prepared for their coming through a keen interest and a personal pleasure in matters musical.

We need more of this sports-spirit in music, here at home. We need an easy, un-self-conscious familiarity with it. The future of the American musician can be best assured by an increase, not in conservatories and professional awards, but in personal music interest among the rank and file of everyday citizens from whom the giants in art must spring.—RICHARD CROOKS, in the Introduction to "Like Softest Music," by ROSE HEYLBUT. (New York: Crowell.)

October Interruption

SUDDENLY, up from brown meadow,
The sparrows and rooks with a cry
Scatter the autumn silence
Like dark leaves scurrying by!

MARJORIE SOMERS SCHEUER

Butterflies Hovered

As IF 'twere not enough that skies were blue:
That pink valerian bloomed upon the wall:
That purple heath in tufted sweetness grew,
That sands were golden, sunshine over all:
As if 'twere not enough bright beauty there,
Butterflies hovered in the quivering air.

ROSA M. TURNER

The Secretary of State and His Wife Dine at the White House

IT WAS after Wilson's second election that Bainbridge brought me our first card to the White House. "The President and Mrs. Wilson request the pleasure . . . ," engraved under a gold-embossed eagle. So I bought a black velvet bodice and a gold skirt—not so good, because of the hurry. But my shoes were all right—gold, with big crystal buckles—and my social career came out strong in my waved hair and fingernails that looked as if they had been dipped into butter.

One had to arrive at a White House dinner five minutes before the time. At five minutes to eight I was walking in the side entrance with an impeccable husband, past the portraits of Presidents' wives hung along the wall. The stylish definiteness of Bainbridge's London clothes made him a finished bit in the circle that stood waiting for the President and Mrs. Wilson in the front room. Mr. Baruch, the clever financier, was there. Solvency came out in his smile. Mrs. Baruch stood beside him. Norman Hapgood, a George Arliss type, more critical than creative, was there with his wife. I bowed to Margaret Wilson. Ex-Bull-Moosers I didn't know filled the circle. President and Mrs. Wilson came in arm-in-arm and walked around with retarded steps, dealing measured handshakes to everyone, not a single overtime pressure. It made me think of "Ring Around the Roses" grown up. . . .

President Wilson was an artist. There was identification in his smile; it was with you, not at you. A second critical self in him went on refining and refining him, day and night, so every speech grew sharper, pierced deeper. . . . When the band started up, and he gave me his arm, I knew the evening was not to be purely geographical, like the Theodore Roosevelt lunch. Bainbridge and Mrs. Wilson walked behind us. At the center of a huge horseshoe table I sat at the President's right. He kept throwing rescuing questions to me, so I talked to him about Dante, about Goethe, . . . about my children. He told me about his. He had a peculiar sympathy for Mrs. McAdoo, he said: she had such a sense of humor. He likes me, I thought, and hoped Bainbridge, opposite, would see what a good time we were having—but that was before the President turned to the left and became just as interested. I *had* to be noble and conclude that to see such impartial courtesy in action was better than his liking me.—From "Remembering," by NATHALIE SEDGWICK COLBY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

What Does Size Matter!

MANY years ago, when I first began to suspect the vastness of our universe, I always felt sorry that I could not afford a telescope. A good telescope costs about one hundred pounds, and I never felt that I could spend quite so much money upon a mere hobby. As a result, I never got a good look at that part of the universe which lay beyond the horizon of my own imperfect eyes. But one day I stumbled upon a small pocket microscope which I could carry with me wherever I went, and which enabled me to make the intimate acquaintance of that world of small creatures and diminutive plants which exists all around us, though we pay little attention to these humble creatures because they are hardly visible to the naked eye.

Of course, I do not for a moment mean to imply that Alpha Boötes and the Milky Way are of no greater importance than the tiny little spider that tried to cross this sheet of paper a moment ago or the moss that grows on the old stone wall in front of our house. But the difference of importance between the two is one of size rather than degree. And old Maître Fabre among his insects is just as great an artist and his books are just as much of a delight to a curious and intelligent reader as the works of Jeans, who juggles with planets and light-years as if a million or a billion years were mere trifles.—HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON, in "The Arts of Mankind." (London: Harrap. New York: Simon & Schuster.)

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Wisconsin GOP Looms in Path Of La Follette

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 11—If Gov. Philip F. La Follette of Wisconsin is to win election to an unprecedented fourth term and from that vantage point strike ahead more vigorously than ever with his third party organizational efforts, he must reckon with a resurgent Republican Party in his State, and a coalition movement aimed against him, observers here point out after a study of Wisconsin's primary election returns.

Wisconsin Republicans, piling up nearly 50,000 votes more than they received two years ago, have emerged as the major contender to unseat the powerful La Follette administration, it is felt here.

While the experiment in "coalition politics" in the primary race was not wholly successful, observers believe it was influential in bringing the Republican vote total to the new high since the La Follettes pulled out of the GOP and formed their Progressives. Voters were urged to vote, in the Republican column especially, for the coalition candidate for Governor, Robert K. Henry, who won only the Democratic nomination. Mr. Henry, however, polled more votes than any other gubernatorial candidate.

The Wisconsin gubernatorial battle, therefore, will be a three-cornered affair. Although he did not win on both anti-La Follette slates, Mr. Henry will continue his efforts and attempt to enlist more Republican votes, as well as those of the Democratic Party.

See Hope of GOP Split

Sources close to the Governor, viewing the three-party race, feel, therefore, that the Republican vote might be split between Mr. Henry and Julius P. Heil, the Republican nominee. This would help Governor La Follette to achieve victory once more, they say.

While Republicans were building up a combined vote of approximately 221,000 for Governor, the Progressives received only about 158,000 for the two men running for the nomination. Glenn Turner, Socialist and pension advocate, opposed Governor La Follette.

Progressive leaders, consequently, have said publicly that "Phil must step on the gas," adding that there is "dynamite in those figures."

With the exception of Secretary of State, the coalitionists won places on one slate or another for their whole State ticket of five offices. Two of the coalitionists, furthermore, performed the feat of winning nomination on both tickets. They were Walter S. Goodland, nominated for Lieutenant Governor, and John M. Smith, candidate for State Treasurer.

If Mr. Goodland gains office, it is pointed out, the coalitionists will have some control over the State Senate as the Lieutenant Governor is presiding officer there.

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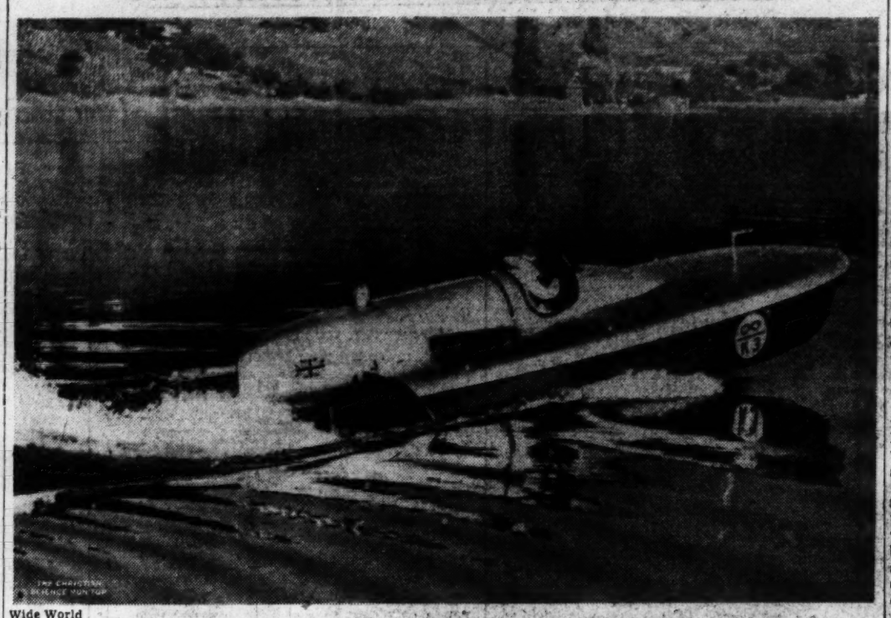

Wide World

The Englishman Drives His Speed Boat at 130.91 Miles an Hour

LUCERNE, Switzerland—Sir Malcolm Campbell bettered his previous marine speed mark at Lake Hallwyl, Switzerland. He is former holder of the world's automobile speed record.

Research Enables Mt. Wilson's 'Eye' To Reveal New Secrets of the Sky

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 11 (AP)—The 100-inch "eye" of the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory can see nearly half as far again as when it was installed in 1919. Then astronomers had to photograph the moon in quarter sections. Now they can do it one piece.

Exposure time for photographs generally has been cut in half. A new "image slicer," for use in obtaining the spectra of faint or distant stars, promises further reduction, so where 19 years ago 20 hours' exposure was needed, it now may be done in one hour, or less.

Natural scientists couldn't change the huge eye, but they have developed auxiliary devices to increase its power. Some of these make use of light at the infra-red and ultra-violet ends of the spectrum, light invisible to the human eye.

"Development of infra-red plates," said Dr. Frederick H Seares, Assistant Observatory Director, "has enabled us to photograph faint clusters of stars which were not visible on the old type plates at all.

"A correcting lens to counteract blur improves the definition and gives us four times as many stars in one picture.

"The interferometer makes it possible to measure directly the diameters of some of the larger stars and compute their densities, some of which are one one-thousandth that of air at sea level.

"The photoelectric cell and the thermocouple have increased the precision of measurements of the brightness of stars and enabled us to learn more about the obstruction of light by interstellar dust clouds, especially in the region of the Milky Way.

"Use of aluminum instead of silver in coating the mirror not only has given increased economy, but has added to the telescope's power in photographing blue and violet light. It has enabled us to photograph high-temperature stars of one fourth less magnitude than before.

"Still other devices developed since the 100-inch reflector was installed help us to get better photographs of fainter or more distant stars or nebulae, and do it in far less time."

Dr. I. S. Bowen's "image slicer," a series of tiny mirrors designed to catch more of the light of a star and shove it through a slit into a spectograph, is having its final tryouts.

Victoria 'Wets' Gain Ground In Eight-Year Poll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Oct. 11—Prohibition forces received a setback in this State when the result of the eight-year poll on liquor licenses yesterday showed an increased majority against abolition.

While in the 1930 voting the prohibitionists obtained a vote of 418,902 against 552,339, this year they only amassed 344,190 against 666,328, the ballot representing a total of 1,010,518 from a total enrollment of 1,151,263.

The anti-liquor proportion of 1930 was reduced from 43 to 34 per cent. Not one of the 65 licensing districts voted dry; eight years ago seven showed anti-liquor majorities.

The licensing poll is held on the simple resolution prescribed under the Licensing Act, "that licenses (for the sale of intoxicating liquor) shall be abolished." Voting is compulsory and a vote for abolition of licenses can be effective only if three fifths of the recorded votes are in favor.

Local option in Victoria closed 217 hotels from 1885 to 1905. Act amendments adopted in 1906 provided for a triennial local option vote to be taken in conjunction with State Legislative Assembly (lower house) elections, but application was deferred until 1920.

Meanwhile, a Licences Reduction Board set about cutting down the number of Victorian hotels from 3,507 in 1907 to 1,711 at the end of 1937. In the same period, compensation payments for canceled licenses totaled £1,226,500 all of which was provided by levies on the trade itself.

Before the first general local option poll in 1920, Victoria was split into licensing districts, each being a subdivision of an ordinary electoral district. There were 217 licensing districts in the 1920 poll, of which 143 voted for continuance of liquor licenses. Reduction in licenses was voted by 71 districts and two—one urban and the other partially so—went dry. There was no poll in one district because there were no licenses there.

Voting conditions were then altered by Licensing Act amendments in 1922. Local option was wiped out, Parliament favoring Statewide decision of the kind decided in the recent vote. This legislation also ended the practice of linking the poll with general State elections, a special 1922 provision being that the specified eight-year no-license voting should not be held either three months before or after a general election.

The first of these eight-year polls was in 1930 with a 94 per cent vote. The result then was: for abolition, 418,902; against, 552,339.

Although it is no longer possible, as it was prior to 1922, for three-fifths of the Victorian voters in one district to secure abolition of liquor licenses in that district, the position of areas "dry" before the recent poll could not be altered as a result of that poll.

The poll was preceded by intense campaigning on both sides.

Sheppard of Texas Is Dean of Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thirty-six years ago the First District of Texas elected to Congress a slender, mild-mannered young lawyer to complete the unexpired term of his father.

Now Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas is the dean of Congress by virtue of 36 years of unbroken service. He celebrated the anniversary Oct. 11 by working in his office, directing the activity of the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee.

The Senator said he is busier than ever—not excepting the four years before Congress voted to submit his prohibition amendment to the States.

Hearst Radio Station In New York Is Sold

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—William Randolph Hearst intends to confine himself to the publishing industry, it became known today when E. N. Stoer, a Hearst executive, announced the sale of radio Station WINS, New York.

The purchaser was Milton H. Biow, New York advertising man and head of the Biow Broadcasting Company which operates Station WAAM in Newark, N. J. The price was said to have been under $200,000.

Mr. Stoer said Mr. Hearst intended to sell all but two of his remaining stations, WCAE, Pittsburgh, and WBAL, Baltimore. He said three were sold in the last month and negotiations were under way for the sale of three more.

Spiritualism Failure, Mrs. Houdini Asserts

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Mrs. Harry Houdini, widow of the magician, said Oct. 11 that after 10 years of trying to contact the spirit of her husband she felt she had proved there was nothing to spiritualism.

The magician and his wife agreed to try to contact the spirit of the other when one of them passed on.

"I tried to contact Harry for 10 years after his death and nothing happened," she said. "After the last seance almost two years ago I stopped trying."

Smith Urges Labor Peace

OMAHA, Oct. 11 (AP)—Donald Wakefield Smith, whose reappointment by President Roosevelt as one of the three members of the National Labor Relations Board is opposed by the American Federation of Labor, said here yesterday "the Board is working 16 hours a day—trying to do our best—but just can't please everybody."

"We are hopeful that the two fighting labor factions will come to some kind of an agreement," he said. "Their fight makes our jobs much more difficult, putting three factions in every case."

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Aircooled Motors Corp., makers of this Franklin "50" engine, selected Blue Sunoco because their tests proved:

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Prior to this flight at Syracuse, N. Y., many different fuels were tested by Aircooled Motors Corporation. They found that this engine, which combines some features of both aviation and automobile engines, performed better with Blue Sunoco than with any other gasoline tested. Reports showed that even the premium priced fuels tested did not equal Blue Sunoco's performance.

These facts should convince you that Blue Sunoco deserves a test in your car against any motor fuel, at any price . . . Get your trial tankful today.

This novel method of refueling was used in the record-breaking flight of 106 hrs. and 6 min. The old record was 65 hrs. and 56 min. The plane was piloted by Merrill Phoenix and Harold F. Allen. Exclusive of aviators and fuel, the ship weighed 655 lbs.

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HARTFORD, CONN.	Gemmill, Burnham & Co.	WILKES-BARRE, PA.	Fowler, Dick & Walker
HARRISBURG, PA.	Kuhn Clothing Co.	WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.	House of Walsh

Cross Allows Play Space In Shore Cleanup

Committee expected to plan for wider public use of Connecticut seafront in storm rehabilitation.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 11—Still struggling back to normal living after what Governor Cross has called the greatest disaster in the State's history, Connecticut is beginning to look ahead to a restored land rising from the desolation of the September hurricane.

Far-reaching plans are stirring for replanting trees along roadsides, for beach developments with provision for the general public, and for restoration of old churches and other landmarks that felt the force of the storm.

On Monday, at the State Capitol, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross addressed a group of 24 citizens of the State named by him as a State Rehabilitation Committee, to supervise this job of planning. With former Mayor Edward G. Moran of Norwich as its Chairman, the committee tackled what the Governor said was a "big job."

The program makes the Rehabilitation Committee a combination of a planning board and a legislative council. Where legislative help is needed, the committee will draft bills. Where advantage can be gained through co-operation, such as in the purchasing of trees for planting on town roads, the Committee expects to negotiate directly.

For the immediate future, it has the job of relief co-ordination to attend to. Federal agencies, the Red Cross, and local lending organizations, have shown that a central information headquarters is essential if confusion is to be avoided. State Relief Co-ordinator Thomas Hewes, appointed for the emergency to do that work, will turn over his task soon to the Committee.

Some industries in eastern Connecticut, tottering financially before the storm, will never be reopened. The Committee will try to devise ways for their workers to get jobs. Along the shore, if they are urged, towns may take such steps as zoning and the condemnation of land for public parks that will insure an orderly development of wrecked beach colonies. Small towns, depending almost entirely on property taxation for their municipal support, have lost large parts of their grand list values in the hurricane. New tax laws or a new distribution of the financial load of government between the State and towns must be considered.

Kelly Quits Over Naming Perkins

A one-man revolt against Gov. Charles F. Hurley's nomination of Dr. Clifton T. Perkins as State Commissioner of Mental Health was staged last night by the Rev. Dr. Otis F. Kelly, who resigned as member of the Governor's Special Commisison Studying Mental Disease Problems.

Dr. Perkins' nomination comes before the Executive Council on Thursday for confirmation. Prior to announcement of the Kelly resignation, the Governor received congratulations from the Massachusetts Central Health League and the Massachusetts Medical Society. Dr. Kelly's resignation was announced at a meeting of the commission.

According to members of the Commission, others of whom also may resign, Governor Hurley had agreed to consult them prior to appointment of a State Commissioner of Mental Health but they said he failed to do so before the Perkins appointment on Wednesday. Dr. Kelly is curate of St. Aidan's Church in Brookline.

Regarding the reported agreement, Governor Hurley today stated that he "was informed by members of the Commission that at a meeting of the Commission on Oct. 3 it was decided that the Commission would not take action on this matter as a group. It was agreed in substance that the appointment of the Commissioner was a matter within the sole discretion of His Excellency the Governor."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair weather tonight and Wednesday, slightly warmer tonight; gentle westerly or southwesterly winds.

Maine: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair; slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer, possibly followed by light rain in the north portion.

Massachusetts: Fair; slightly warmer in the north portion tonight; Wednesday fair.

Connecticut: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Wednesday fair.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north west wind shifting to west on Wednesday; fair tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	49	Minneapolis	62	52
Bermuda	72	70	New Orleans	72	70
Chicago	62	48	New York	54	52
Denver	46	44	Norfolk	52	50
Helena	56	52	Philadelphia	54	52
Kansas City	68	66	St. Louis	62	62
Los Angeles	60	60	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	78	70	Washington	50	48

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Oct. 11.
B—Minimum, Oct. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:36 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 5:40 p. m.

Loyalists' Defender

© Eliott & Fry

Duchess of Atholl
Conservative member of British Parliament since 1923.

Duchess of Atholl Arrives in Boston To Speak on Spain

Concluding a lecture tour in the interests of Loyalist Spain the Duchess of Atholl arrived this morning at the East Boston airport, having flown from New York to attend a dinner in her honor this evening at the Copley Plaza Hotel, given under the auspices of the Medical Bureau to Air Spanish Democracy.

Questioned as to her expectations of democracy's future in Europe, the Duchess, who, as Conservative member of the House of Commons, representing the constituency of Kinross and West Perthshire, Scotland, crossed swords last April with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain over his policy of non-intervention in Spain, replied that she felt the British Government would do all it could to insure that the guarantee of neutrality for the new Czechoslovakia became an international one.

While on the subject of the Chamberlain peace settlement she stated that she "could not say" that she "approved," she added, "I do not doubt that our Government had good guarantee of such neutrality.

"While I shared the momentary relief which I think most people felt at the avoidance of war I am afraid I feel that the price paid has been cruelly heavy for Czechoslovakia, and inasmuch as it has weakened and dismembered the strongest democracy in the centre of Europe it is very far from giving a sure peace to Europe as a whole."

Manser's Name Must Appear On The State Ballot

Court upholds ruling of Attorney General Dever —McMasters' name also to appear on ballot.

Boston Today

Court Upholds Ruling of Dever

Two politicians who have stated they do not wish to be Governor of Massachusetts will be among 10 candidates for the office whose names will be presented to voters on official ballots on Nov. 8, it was established today.

The candidates, who first sought the honor but now ask citizens not to vote for them, are William H. McMasters, Townsend Plan candidate, who has thrown his support to Leverett Saltonstall, the Republican nominee, and Charles L. Manser, of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Drive to Collect Excise Tax Opens

About 10,000 names of Boston automobile owners who have not paid their excise taxes will be sent this week to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles, under the provisions of the new law signed by the Governor on July 15, it was announced today by Merritt Thompson, Collector of Taxes for the City of Boston.

The Registrar will warn each of those on the list that unless they pay these tax bills within 30 days he will be forced to bring about suspension of their automobile registrations until payment has been made.

36,000 Workers To Clear Forests

More than 36,000 WPA workers were ordered into New England woods today to clear storm-felled trees which constitute a fire hazard. F. A. Silcox, head of the Federal Forest Service, telegraphed from Washington that a presidential order had instructed him to take "such action in co-operation with Harry Hopkins (WPA administrator) and Robert Fechner (CCC administrator) as may be necessary."

Available WPA workers were reported to be divided as follows: Massachusetts, 15,000; New Hampshire, 12,000; Vermont, 5,000; Rhode Island, 2,600, and Connecticut, 2,000.

As reconstruction work proceeded rapidly the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company reported that all but 30,000 of the 350,000 telephones put out of service by the hurricane are now restored.

The Central Vermont Railway announced resumption of regular schedules on Thursday for its Washingtonian and Montrealer night expresses between Montreal, New York and Washington.

The Boston and Maine, however, cancelled a football special for the Brown-Dartmouth football game at Hanover, N. H., explaining that the line was "crowded by cars of freight containing materials necessary to rehabilitation as well as necessary foodstuffs and milk." The game may still be reached by taking the regular Friday night train for White River Junction, leaving Boston at 8:45 p. m.

Aiken Criticizes Spending As U. S. Pours in Storm Aid

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 11—While extensive publicity has been given the extent of Federal assistance to Vermont in the recent hurricane-flood emergency, Gov. George D. Aiken, pushing his campaign for a second term as State Executive, is by no means pulling his punches in assailing various activities of the Government.

In speeches during the past few days he has assailed the interest rate charged by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, criticized the use of the pay-roll tax, "ostensibly collected to build up a reserve for old age benefits," for current Government operating expenses, and expressed resentment of policies which have devalued the farmer's dollar.

At the same time, Harry W. Witters, WPA Administrator, was pointing to Federal assistance granted 90 towns in the State and the employment of 3,509 men on emergency work. Permanent rehabilitation work, he said, was starting this week in 20 Vermont towns. Towns in every county in the State except Grand Isle, have been provided aid, the majority being in the southern part.

Governor Aiken, referring indirectly to President Roosevelt's plans for flood control in the New England States, warned also that "control of Government was slipping further away from the people." The Governor also has been warning the Party rank and file of overconfidence.

"We have adopted the soundest and most progressive platform of any political Party in the State," he said in one statement. "But bear in mind that we do have opponents, and that they are reputedly well supplied with money to hire workers and have a determination to win at any cost."

Little political activity has been in evidence from the Democratic headquarters in Burlington, although election is less than a month away. The Party standard-bearer, Fred C. Martin, Collector of Customs, has not yet taken the stump and there is no indication of when the anticipated political fireworks will be set off.

Women Fight Hidden Taxes

Women of Addison County this week joined what is purported to be a Nation-wide drive on hidden taxes "which increase the cost of necessities." At a meeting held in Middlebury they formed a unit of the National Consumers' Tax Com-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Nonaggression Pact—Strictly Observed

"Our Dumb Animals"

All's Quiet on the Domestic Front and Bids Fair to Continue So

Graves Induced To Testify Falsely, Prosecutor Says

Frederick T. Doyle, Assistant District Attorney, who is prosecuting the Graves perjury case, stated today before Judge Harold P. Williams in Suffolk Superior Court, "I shall produce a police inspector who will testify that Freedrick H. Graves, when taken into custody, said he was induced to testify falsely before Judge Frederick W. Fosdick, and was induced by Mr. Rand and others."

Evidence introduced late this afternoon in a letter of Jan. 9, 1937, from Mr. Rand to Graves, denied there had been any agreement on $2,000 to be paid for Graves' deposition, that his firm would not pay any "balance due," and if that was not understood, would do without the deposition.

The statement came during the morning session while Lafayette R. Chamberlin, counsel for Graves, was conducting cross-examination of Attorney Edward F. McClennen, special counsel in the City of Boston civil suit before Judge Fosdick against former Gov. James M. Curley and Dr. Joseph Santosuosso. In this suit the City obtained a judgment (since appealed and now before the Supreme Court) ordering Mr. Curley and Dr. Santosuosso to pay back $50,000, plus interest, which they allegedly "improperly received" in settlement of a damage claim against the city while Mr. Curley was Mayor in 1933. Graves was a key witness in this suit against the former Governor.

Mr. Rand, mentioned in Mr. Doyle's assertion, is Stuard C. Rand of Choate, Hall and Stewart, counsel for the Boston Herald-Traveler Corporation in a libel suit brought against the company by Mr. Curley.

Talked With Graves

Mr. Chamberlain asked Mr. McClennen: "On Jan. 19, 1937, when Graves came to your office, you talked with him before you drafted the affidavit, did you not?"

Mr. McClennen: "Yes."

Mr. Chamberlin: "Had you formed any opinion as to whether Graves was telling the truth?"

Mr. Doyle objected to the question and Mr. Chamberlin said: "I understood from my brother's opening that he intended to show that Mr. Rand and others induced Mr. Graves to testify falsely."

Judge Williams interrupted and said, "I don't understand that that was Mr. Doyle's claim. As I understand it the claim of the govern-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Washburn Says Alaskan Area Looks as N. E. Did in Ice Age

Aerial pictures of a newly-discovered Alaskan glacier system which may upon study present a picture of the way New England looked during the Ice Age 10,000 years ago were the chief items brought back to Boston by H. Bradford Washburn, Jr., explorer and Harvard University professor, who arrived in Boston by air last night and prosaically resumed work in his classroom today.

The young adventurer, who in all has paid eight separate visits to Alaska, described the highlights of his latest trip to the North and his discovery that conditions there are not at all dissimilar from the way New England probably looked 100 centuries ago.

What is now the six New England States was then covered by a glacial ice sheet, he declared. The glacier along the coast line of southern Alaska—which he discovered Aug. 20—shows the way the region here must have looked during the Ice Age.

From the material he brought back with him, Mr. Washburn declared, it is expected that the origin of New England's "funny" hills and thousands of scattered lakes and ponds will be brought to light.

On this trip to Alaska, Mr. Washburn was gone from May 15 to Oct. 2, his longest and what he termed his "worst" stay there. By worst, he referred to weather conditions, which gave him only eight partially clear days the whole time, and only one day which was ideal for photographic conditions.

On his flights over the mountain peaks and glaciers, Mr. Washburn took more than 2000 pictures on aerial film 75 feet long by 9½ inches wide. Of these, he said with a smile, only about 100 would be of popular interest, the rest showing only the front of the new glacier.

This glacier, which is so new that as yet it has not even been named, was, of course, the high point of the expedition. Mr. Washburn described it as being without question the largest glacier in the world outside of the polar ice caps. It is more than 200 miles long, from one to 12 miles wide, and from 2000 to 8000 feet deep, stretching from Copper River to Yakutat Bay. It follows along the southern coastline about 30 miles inshore.

The reason the glacier has remained undiscovered so long, he pointed out, is that it is surrounded by the great St. Elias mountain range. Flights, on which emergency provisions for 40 days were carried in case of a crack-up, were made on both sides of the glacier, but on only one side at a time.

All pictures taken were developed in Alaska, and according to Mr. Washburn it was fortunate that this was done. Some of the pictures, because of the weather's interference, as in the case of mountain peaks, had to be taken over.

Christmas Cards? WPA to Teach Art Of Block Printing

An opportunity is now afforded to make personal Christmas cards by the block printing method under the direction of an expert. Classes to be instructed by Earl Ellis have been organized by the Adult Recreation Project of the Works Progress Administration at Norfolk House, 10 Eliot Square, Roxbury, and will be open every Wednesday evening from 7 to 10 p. m. They are free to the public and all adults are welcome.

Linoleum block printing is a very simple but artistic process used for making greeting cards, book plates and other forms of self expression. It is easily mastered and has become one of the foremost modern hobbies.

The first step in block printing is to decide the type of design or picture to be cut on the linoleum block, whether it is a Christmas, Easter, birthday, or a special greeting card design. It is not essential to be an artist to be a good block printer, as one can transfer charming designs suitable for the purpose. Fancy lettering and designing for posters, decorative printing on fabrics, and parchment lamp shades will be made by the class.

$3,000,000 Grant Made by PWA For N. E. Storm Area

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Public Works Administration turned over $3,000,000 today to the army engineer corps for rehabilitation in the New England storm area.

This action, officials said, was on direct mandate from the White House. The money, an outright grant, will be used for flood control and protective works.

Officials said it represented PWA's contribution to an $11,500,000 program to be shared in by the Works Progress Administration and the War Department.

Administrator Ickes authorized announcement that PWA would reexamine all New England applications for non-federal projects which have not been acted upon and that if any filed prior to the September 30 deadline would aid rehabilitation they would receive immediate attention.

The $11,500,000 program proposes immediate start on the construction of a comprehensive series of protection works in the valleys of the Connecticut and Merrimack rivers. Recommendations called for developments at Knightsville, Mass.; Surrey Mountain, N. H.; Union Village, Vt.; Birch Hill, Mass.; Hartford and East Hartford, Conn.; Springfield, West Springfield, Chicopee, Northampton and Holyoke, Mass., and Franklin Falls, N. H.

PWA recommendations also included development of plans for work at River Hill, N. H., and expedition of surveys for works at Woonsocket, R. I., and Worcester, Mass.

In addition PWA recommended the fund be used to expedite preparation of flood control plans for all the rivers of New England on which Congress authorized surveys.

Students Press Professors To Write on Foreign Affairs

The Week at Harvard

The Harvard University Press, in conjunction with the editors of the Harvard Guardian, undergraduate magazine devoted to social science topics, publishes today a book entitled "Before America Decides—Foresight in Foreign Affairs," which is a pioneering venture for both institutions.

The new volume has no individual author, nor has it any particular editor who collected and arranged the material. It is a collaboration by staff members of the magazine, acting as a body of editors. It represents the ideas of specialists in various fields, who have contributed chapters discussing factors which must go into the formulation of American foreign policy.

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus of Harvard, opens the analysis of the situation with an essay stressing the importance of planning for future contingencies which the State Department must meet and master. Divided into three parts, the book covers "World Background," "American Background," and "The Issues." Besides Dr. Lowell's contribution, other Harvard professors whose opinions have a place in the pages are Payson S. Wild Jr., Arthur N. Holcombe, Clarence Haring, Reginald H. Phelps, and F. Morstein Marx.

The Guardian has been noted from the first for its innovations, many of which are activities not usually associated with a magazine. Never losing sight of its social science objectives, it has frequently stimulated undergraduate interest by sponsoring forums, symposiums, and radio programs. "Before America Decides," is avowedly an endeavor at closing the gap between magazine writing and book publishing. If this first undertaking proves successful, the editors plan more experiments of the sort. Many of the articles lend themselves to adoption into longer works in separate book form.

From the viewpoint of the University Press, too, the volume is an innovation. Departing from usual practice, the Press has admitted illustrations in cartoon form by staff artists of the magazine.

Written by experts, conceived, dedicated, and edited by amateurs,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Bluenose Gets Minute's Lead In Second Race

Drifting match in light wind seems unlikely to finish course in allotted time.

ABOARD THE SCHOONER GERTRUDE L. THEBAUD OFF GLOUCESTER, Mass., (via radio telephone) Oct. 11 (AP)—The schooner Bluenose, Angus Walters' defender of the International Fishermen's Trophy, turned the first 12-mile mark today more than a minute ahead of Capt. Ben Pine's challenger, Gertrude L. Thebaud as the two deep sea warriors fought to make the most of a light wind.

The two vessels faced a 12-mile beat to windward for the second leg and then a 12-mile reach. There seemed little likelihood, however, that they could finish the second race for the trophy within the allotted six hours, inasmuch as it took them nearly four hours to reach the first mark.

In fact, the wind was so light today that the two boats began the race as a drifting match.

At 2:15 p. m. (EST) with less than an hour to go, Bluenose was leading her Gloucester rival by more than an eighth of a mile but it seemed unlikely she could finish within the six-hour time limit. The schooners were at least 15 miles from the finish.

The race committee, however, did not call off the event and the rival skippers continued to battle for every mile.

The start was marked by confusion on the part of the Race Committee, which sounded the warning signal five minutes ahead of schedule and the starting signal two minutes prematurely, at 9:03 a. m., instead of 9:05 a. m. (E. S. T.).

The wind, a southwest zephyr, was very light.

The Committee Boat gave the velocity of the breeze as four miles an hour. Captain Pine called across the glossy surface of the sea at the start:

"Hey, Angus, you haven't got a canoe aboard, have you?"

Brief Luffing Match

The schooners were ghosting along side by side with Bluenose under Thebaud's lee. A luffing match inaugurated by Captain Walters enlivened the contest briefly, but he failed to weather the Thebaud. Both crews trimmed sheets, but positions remained unchanged.

The vessels were so close that pleasantries were exchanged between rival crews. Captain Pine called across to the Canadian:

"Well, you old Lunenburger, what's all that work for?"

The faint breeze later dropped slightly into the eastward, but there appeared little likelihood the finish line could be reached within the six-hour time limit.

Two hours after the start the contenders had covered only six miles of the opening 12-mile leg, northeast to a whistling buoy off Cape Ann. The schooners were but a few feet apart.

A migrating Baltimore Oriole alighted on Bluenose's rail and members of the crew gathered around to inspect the visitor.

Shortly after 12:30 p. m. (E. S. T.), Bluenose came off the better in a hard-contested luffing match and went ahead of Thebaud by two lengths. It was the first time the defender had been clearly ahead.

With more than half of the allotted six hours used there appeared little chance the vessels would finish.

The luffing match carried the schooners well off shore and the 12-mile marker still was about a mile away.

Sails Altered

No sooner had Thebaud arrived from Boston last night, off which port she scored her initial victory Sunday, than Captain Ben sent her mainsail back to its makers for alterations. This required his crew to labor well into the evening, bending back on the great expanse of canvas, to have the challenger ready to leave early this morning for the starting line, somewhat to the westward of the harbor entrance.

The program called for a 9:05 a. m. (EST) start and a 36-mile triangular course intended to give the contenders both leeward and windward work.

Nor was Captain Walters idle throughout the day. He sent his main topsail ashore again to be recut, having found previous alterations failed to make it set properly. Changes were made in some of Bluenose's other canvas and bands were set up around the defender's fore topmast, which cracked during Sunday's contest and caused the Lunenburg, N. S., skipper to douse some of his headsail shortly before the finish.

Course Criticized

Captain Angus freely admitted the accident did not affect the result because Thebaud, with only about two miles to go, held a lead he could not hope to overcome.

Captain Walters did not like Sunday's course, twice around an 18-mile triangle, arranged for the convenience of spectators ashore. He termed it a "merry-go-'round."

Capt. Charles Lyons, Chairman of the Race Committee and U. S. Steamboat Inspector at Boston, tried to mollify Captain Angus by telling him the committee also was influenced by a desire to protect the racing vessels from dangers which might lurk 12 miles off shore, whither the single circuit of the 36-mile triangle will take them today.

Captain Angus reminded all within hearing, a rather wide radius, that both Bluenose and Thebaud were accustomed not to waters 12 miles from land, but hundreds, and that the Race Committee's concern was not appreciated.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild Starring Lynn Fontanne, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.) Last week.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Extra matinee Oct. 11, proceeds going to Actors' Fund. No tax.) Last week.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

State and Orpheum—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Hold That Co-Ed," featuring John Barrymore, George Murphy, Marjorie Weaver, Joan Davis and Jack Haley. 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45. Also "Breaking the Ice," with Bobby Breen, Charles Ruggles and Dolores Costello. 11:10 a. m., 2:15. Preview tonight of "Room Service," starring the Marx Bros. 7 and 10. Also "Road to Reno" with Randolph Scott. 5:40 and 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9.

Boston—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto Takes a Chance." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:00, 7:40. Also "Little Miss Broadway," with Shirley Temple. 10:35 a. m., 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50.

Exeter—
"Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty. 2:15, 5:05, 7:50. Also "The Crowd Roars," featuring Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Strand—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Girl of the Golden West." Also Laurel and Hardy in "Beau Hunks." Tomorrow: Jane Withers in "Rascals." Also "Reformatory," with Jack Holt.

Uptown—
"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer. 2, 4:35, 10:10. Also "Spawn of the North," with Henry Fonda, George Raft, Dorothy Lamour and John Barrymore. 1:05, 4:45, 8:30.

Trans-Lux—
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Boy Meets Girl." 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Speed to Burn," featuring Michael Whalen. 1:50, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree." 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 1:35, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Speed to Burn," with Michael Whalen and Lynn Bari. 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Hedy Lamarr and Sigrid Gurie. 3:39, 6:34, 9:45.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Madeleine Carroll and Henry Fonda in "Blockade." Also "The Gaiety Girls," with Patricia Ellis and Jack Hubert. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan in "The Crowd Roars." Also Jane Withers in "Rascals."

Metropolitan—
"Straight, Place and Show," starring The Ritz Brothers. 11:14 a. m., 1:38, 4:40, 7:32, 10:04. Also "Broadway Musketeers," with Margaret Lindsay, Ann Sheridan, Marie Wilson and John Litel. 10 a. m., 12:42, 3:24, 6:06, 8:48. Tomorrow: "If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto."

South Station Theater—
"Travel to Guatemala," "Rubinoff & His Violin," "Hunting Fish with Ross Allen," latest March of time, and three latest newsreels.

Brookline Village—

Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." 3:35, 6:45, 9:35. "Crashing Hollywood," with Lee Tracy. 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane, and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:50. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20. Tomorrow: Bob Burns in "The Arkansas Traveler." Also Boris Karloff in "Mr. Wong, Detective."

Scollay and Modern—
Errol Flynn and Olivia DeHavilland in "Four's a Crowd." Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 8. Also "Valley of the Giants," with Wayne Morris. Scollay: 11:39 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40.

Music

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert. Ruth Dyer Schoettle, pianist; Margaret Slayman, soprano; George Faulkner, accompanist. 1 Fallon Street, Cambridge. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Pictures for the Home Exhibited

The Arts in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Springfield, Mass.

At the George Walter Vincent Smith Art Gallery is being shown an interesting exhibition entitled, "Small Paintings for the Home," by artists of today. It was assembled and is being circulated by Contemporary Arts of New York.

In the last year or two the attempt has been made more outspokenly to place original works of art on the market so that they are within reach of the average citizen. The movement has been encouraged, no doubt, by the popularity of colored reproductions by masters. In order to meet this competition, dealers and artists have had to work out quickly some means of nurturing their own market. There have been planned consequently such exhibitions as this one.

The paintings are of miniature size. Most of them have been made more impressive (and often to seem more important) by large and imposing frames. The pictures are painted by several talented young American artists whose names are not very well known. Most of them work in the manner of the Paris school, with full and facile brush, with bold or generalized effect, with fruity palette. Some lean toward the primitive and the provincial, providing often more decoration per square inch than is usual, and more surface interest.

But on the whole the artists seem to show a cursory, casual interest, commensurate, we judge, with the small dimensions of the pictures. Not all the artists, however, show this attitude. There are for example some more painstaking and thoughtfully worked out pictures by Louis Bosa, Nathaniel Burwash, Iskantor, John C. Pellew, Edmund Quincy, Michael Rosenthal. D. A.

Ben Pinchot

Julie Haydon

As Brigid in "Shadow and Substance," which will be presented Monday evening at the Wilbur.

Boston Stage Notes

The three plays still current on Boston stages are all in their last week: "Whiteoaks," at the Plymouth, "What a Life," at the Wilbur, and "Amphitryon 38," at the Colonial.

Next week brings four openings. Monday evening, "Shadow and Substance," with Sir Cedric Hardwicke, will be presented at the Wilbur; "Golden Boy," at the Plymouth, with Frances Farmer and Luther Adler, and the new Vinton Freedley musical, now entitled "Leave It to Me," at the Shubert. Tuesday evening, Ine Claire's new vehicle, now called "Yankee Fable," will be submitted at the Colonial.

Other coming plays are "Haiti," the Federal Theater production, scheduled for Oct. 24 at the Copley, and "The Flying Ginsburgs," another Vinton Freedley offering, set for Nov. 7 at the Plymouth.

Hanya Holm, modern dancer and teacher, formerly of the Mary Wigman School, will give her first Boston concert and only New England performance this season, in the Beaver School Auditorium, Chestnut Hill, in two programs, on the afternoon and evening of Dec. 10. The afternoon program will consist of technique demonstrations by Miss Holm's group, illustrating her theories of the modern dance, with Miss Holm as interpreter. The evening program will be a concert of dance compositions.

NYA in Connecticut

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The National Emergency Council reports that 3,790 youths were aided by the National Youth Administration in Connecticut during the 1938 spring term. Of these 2,232 were in college and high school, employed in libraries, recreational supervision and related jobs; while 1,558 were out-of-school youths employed on various clerical, building, writing and civic recreational projects.

Parties Mobilize For High Offices In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11—Republican and Democratic State Committees have perfected organizations to handle campaigns for the November election which is expected to center on the New Deal. Both parties have their eyes on the two Congressional seats, the Senatorial post, and the Governorship. The Democrats now hold one of the Congressional seats as well as the Senatorial post.

Judge William J. Britton of Wolfeboro, who handled the successful campaign of Republican Gov. Francis P. Murphy for renomination and was formerly Chairman of the State Board of Public Welfare, has been named Chairman of the Republican State Committee to replace James C. Farmer of Keene who served temporarily when Robert W. Upton resigned during the primary campaign to assist in the drive for Governor Murphy's renomination. Both Mr. Upton and Mr. Farmer have been named vice-Chairmen as well as Judge Alfred J. Cretian of Manchester and George Conway of Concord.

Attorney Robert C. Murchie of Concord has been renamed Chairman of the Democratic State Committee while Mrs. Agnes C. Dunn of Concord and Maj. Edward J. Gallagher of Laconia have been named Vice-Chairmen. Robert H. Sanderson of Pittsfield has been named treasurer.

Both parties are developing organizations in the various sections of the State to carry on the campaign. A number of new names are found in the lists, some who have for the first time been associated with State politics during the recent campaign.

WPA and Welfare Groups Organize Workers Alliance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11—A movement has been started in this city to organize Worcester's thousands of welfare recipients and WPA workers "under the name of the "Workers Alliance of America" as a means of protecting those concerned from being "tossed around" by Mayor William A. Bennett and the Board of Public Welfare, according to a spokesman for the new organization.

This action was taken at a meeting of about 100 welfare recipients following an announcement by the Welfare Board that several able-bodied men had been dropped from the welfare rolls following their refusal to work at tasks that they were assigned to in the Street Department. The Board's move followed a demand by Mayor William A. Bennett that this step be taken in the cases of all able-bodied recipients who refused to report for work in municipal departments when ordered to do so by the city's Welfare Director.

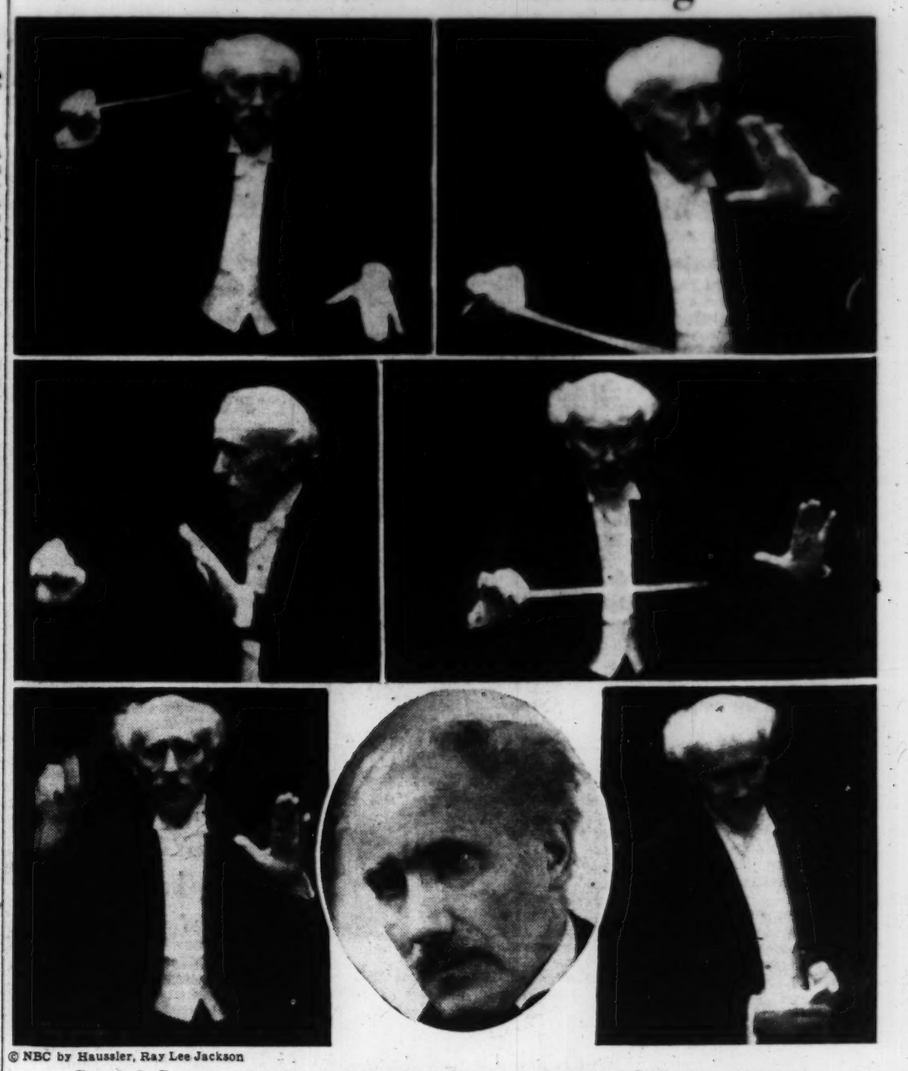
Stephen T. Mullen, secretary of the "Workers' Alliance," issued a statement on behalf of the organization in which he attacked the work-relief system in Worcester, as well as the attitude of Mayor Bennett and the Worcester Taxpayers Association toward welfare recipients. The statement read:

"The blast of publicity turned loose by Mayor Bennett and the Taxpayers Association on the relief recipients of this city is a vicious insult to thousands of Worcester citizens. If it was intended to frighten more men on relief to accept assignments to the Street Department, this is a cheap and high-handed method."

"The entire system of work relief in Worcester is nothing more nor less than a program of forced labor. Massachusetts is one of the few states which uses work relief, and no city in Massachusetts practices it so viciously as in Worcester. For $7 you work three days. For $10 or $11 you work four days. On the basis of Street Department days (nine hours), the rate of pay averages between 25 and 35 cents an hour."

"Relief workers are not 'dead beats,' as so viciously characterized by the Taxpayers Association. They want to work and are entitled to decent pay for their work. Why should they receive only 25 cents an hour for the same work as a street department employee who receives 50 and 60 cents an hour?"

Toscanini—in Full Swing



© NBC by Haussler, Ray Lee Jackson

Candid Camera Studies of the Conductor at an NBC Radio Concert

Five characteristic signals, caught on the wing, and (lower right) Mr. Toscanini with his baton in repose receiving applause. Inset is a close-up study of the conductor.

Stock Dividend Tax Is Sustained

Approximately $5,000,000 in stock dividend taxes was saved for Massachusetts when the United States Supreme Court refused to review the case in which the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court upheld the validity of the state dividend tax law, Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, announced last night.

The Attorney General late yesterday received word of the United States Supreme Court action which was taken on the case filed by Virgil C. Brink, Boston attorney, against Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Disposal of the Brink case eliminates 600 similar cases pending before the State Appellate Tax Board. The total tax involved was $5,000,000.

Edward O. Proctor, Assistant Attorney General, commenting on the court action, said:

"The decision in effect holds that while the United States Government may not impose a tax on stock dividends under the constitution, the State is not bound by any such limitation."

Tonight's Radio Specials

8:30 **WBZ** "Information Please": Clifton Fadiman, directing, with Lillian Gish, Oscar Levant, John Kieran, and Franklin P. Adams, on panel of experts.

8:30 **WEEI** Al Jolson; Bob Burns, guest; Martha Raye; Parkyakakas; Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.

9:00 **WEEI** "We, the People": Gabriel Heatter interviews Ralph C. Mitchell, knitting champion; Chester Schafer, organ pumpers head; Charles "Cannibal" Miller; Mrs. Richard Giller, social reformer.

9:30 **WBZ** NBC Jamboree: Frank Holland, pianist of Iroquois Theater, Chicago; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies; the Cadets; the Vagabonds; Morin Sisters; Fran Allison; Vass Family; Clark Dennis; Swor and Lubin, blackface team; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.

10:00 **WNAC** Bob Hope's Variety Show: Madeleine Carroll, guest; Jerry Colonna, comedy singer; Skinnay Ennis's Orchestra.

10:45 **WEEI** "American Viewpoints": "A Preview of the Co-operative League Congress," Dr. James P. Warbasse, President, and Howard A. Cowden, Vice-President, of the Co-operative League of the United States.

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Beethoven's Concerto No. 4, in G Major, by Artur Schnabel, pianist, and London Philharmonic Orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Oct. 12

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:00	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, Oct. 12

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	News; music	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport relay
5:30 G. Heatter; talk	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News: J. Knell	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports	Political talk	"Voice of New England"	Dinner Concert	Sports reports
6:45 Musical Moments	Lowell Thomas	Studio speaker	Sport reports	Eddie Dean' Orchestra
7:00 Baritone	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	Bob Hardy's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	Talk: Hon. H. Putnam	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	V. Della Chiesa, soprano	"Don't You Believe It"	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Big Town": Ed-	"Silhouettes in Blue":	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	"The Green Hornet":	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ward G. Robinson	Joseph Usifer's Orch.	vocal group	dramatization	Commentator
8:30 Variety Program	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": va-	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Rondoliers"
8:45 with Al Jolson	Questions and Answers	riety show	Morton Gould's Orch.	Music; sports
9:00 "We, the People":	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Jack Fisher's Orch.	Variety Hour
9:15 Gabriel Heatter	matic program	Sanderson	WOR Symphony Orch.;	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	NBC Jamboree	"Fibber McGee": variety	A. Wallenstein	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	program	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine":	NBC Jamboree	Variety Show with Bob	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Gypsy music
10:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	NBC Jamboree	Hope; guests	Vocal trio	Gypsy music
10:30 Detective sketch	Ralph Blane, tenor	Hollywood comment	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Eddie Dean' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	Organist	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Art Shaw's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Art Shaw's Orch.	"Day's End": music
11:30 Glenn Miller's Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
11:45 Glenn Miller's Or	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.	Ivan Frank's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; 'Morning Review'	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecasts; songs	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Radio Almanac"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Get Thin to Music"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliot	"As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club; popular	"Julia Blake": sketch	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orch.; news	Household talk	Studio talk	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"On the Mall"	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air"	Song recital
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Jerry Sears' Orchestra	"Just Plain Bill"	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Food secrets	Weather; music; talk	"David Harum": sketch	Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Hillbillies	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Biz Sister': sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk; Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	Beth Chandler, songs	News Commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; feature	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 'Nancy James': sk.	"Voice of the Farm"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Lights Out": drama	Italian Music program	Music; forecast
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Lights Out": drama	Italian Music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Farm Radio News	"George and Juanita"	Sport relay	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Checkerboard Time"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Talk: Prof. Jas. O'Brien	Harmony team
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Network talk
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	Talk; Musical Roundup	"Two on Shoestring"	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Piano Parade"	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Time Out for	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	Estelle Sternberger
2:45 Dancing"	Betty Crocker	Concert Internationale	Sport reports	"Musical Moments"
3:00 National Safety	"Swingtime Trio"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	City Hall interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Council	M. Spitalny's Orch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:30 L. Goldman, violin	M. Spitalny's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family	"The Buckeye Four"	Network program
3:45 Vocal Trio	Weather; music	'Guiding Light": sketch	"Reminiscing"	Network program
4:00 'At Music Counter'	"Club Matinee": variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network talk	String Ensemble
4:15 Col. Concert Orch.	program	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Midstream": sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee": variety	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Duo	J. Carmody's Orchestra
4:45 C. Hector's Music	"Club Matinee": news	'Girl Alone": sketch	"Hatterfields": sketch	J. Carmody's Orchestra
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 "Castilians"	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Tinkle Toy Band"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Dance Revue; polit. talk	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendesvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Dean' Orchestra
7:00 Repub. State Com.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 "Gang Busters":	Midweek Function	"One Man's Family":	Coldstream Guards'	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	Midweek Function	dramatic sketch	Band from London	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Press Time": newspa-	"Varieties": music
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Riman, m. c.	vocalists	per game	Dance music; talk
9:00 "Columbia Work-	Political talk	"Town Hall Tonight"	Address: Senator Joseph	"The Question Box"
9:15 shop"	Concert Hall	with Fred Allen and	O'Mahoney	"The Question Box"
9:30 Star Theater:	"Musical Festival": M.	Peter Van Steeden's	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	D. Ballantine, songs
9:45 musical - variety	Spitalny's Orchestra	Orchestra	Talk: Gov. Robt. Quinn	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00 dramatic show	"Magnolia Blossoms":	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Famous Jury Trials"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:15 with A. Menjou	choir; soloists	Class and Dance	"Famous Jury Trials"	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Network program	Eddie Dean' Orchestra
10:45 Edward A. Guest	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Network program	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecast; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	'Melodies from the Skies'	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Leo Shelley's Orchestra	lem: variety
11:30 B. Berrigan's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 B. Berrigan's Orch	Music As You Desire It	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.	lem: variety

Night Schools In Worcester Are Held Up by Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11—Because Republican and Democratic members of the Worcester School Committee were not satisfied with the list of teachers submitted for night school positions by Superintendent of Schools Walter S. Young, it appears that some 1,100 Worcester residents who wish to avail themselves of the public night school facilities will have to postpone their desire for educational advancement indefinitely.

The night schools were originally scheduled to open the first part of last month, but the opening was delayed because of damage caused to school buildings by the hurricane. After a survey of the buildings had been made and those with minor damages had been repaired, announcement was made that night school classes would commence Oct. 10.

Then the School Committee, at its meeting last week, took a different view of the matter, and by refusing to approve of the list of teachers submitted by the Superintendent, put the opening date off until some time in the future. Night school teachers are selected from a list of persons who are qualified to teach in the Worcester School system, but who have not yet won full teaching positions. They teach two or three nights a week and average from $12 to $15 a week.

Members of the School Committee admitted quite frankly after the meeting that "political reasons" prompted them in holding up the opening of the night schools. Some stated that they had no personal interest in appointments, but did not like some of the names that were on the list, while others stated that they refused their approval because the names of some of their friends were not included among those on the list.

Just how long the night schools will remain closed because of this situation cannot be forecast at the moment because of Superintendent Young's reported statement that he will not revise his original list of names, while a majority of the School Committee members insist that they will not approve of the list as is.

City Hall Sanding Brings Worcester A Shower of Grit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 11—The weathered tower of Worcester's City Hall took on the appearance of new-cut granite last week as workmen commenced cleaning the structure by the sand-blast method. Because of the high winds, the customary canvas shields that usually surround the men engaged in this work was missing, and hundreds of complaints were received by Superintendent of Public Buildings Willard Hedlund from citizens who claimed that their faces had been stung by flying sand. Motorists complained that the sand-filled air compelled them to keep their car windows closed while in the vicinity of the City Hall, and stores in that vicinity said that their stocks and floors had received a generous share of the grit.

Superintendent Hedlund said that the winds were so strong that if the workmen had attempted to erect canvas shields they would have been blown from the staging. As soon as the operations reach the main building, he promised that the scaffolding can be lashed to windows and the canvas screens placed in position to keep the sand from flying into the streets.

Toscanini Sets Program For Opening Radio Concert

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rumors that Arturo Toscanini would not be allowed to come to the United States to conduct his second radiocast season with the National Broadcasting Company's Symphony Orchestra have now fortunately been dispelled. The Italian conductor, coming to our shores aboard the Normandie, has scheduled rehearsals preparatory to his opening radio concert on Saturday, Oct. 15.

Mr. Toscanini will conduct at least 12 concerts in the radio series, which will be radiocast over the NBC-Blue network from 10 to 11:30 p. m. weekly on Saturdays. He also is expected to take the orchestra on a tour of several American cities, as yet unannounced.

The first program Mr. Toscanini has scheduled represents some typical programming. It includes Vaughn Williams's "Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis," which is based on the Second Psalm and asks, "Why Do the Nations So Furiously Rage Together?" Brahms, always a favorite with Mr. Toscanini, is represented by his Third Symphony in F Major, called by Clara Schumann, a "Forest Idyll." In Martucci's "Notturno" and "Novelletta" he shows his predilection for programming relatively obscure compositions of countrymen whom he has befriended in the past. Strangest choice of all is the closing "Romeo and Juliet" Overture of Tchaikovsky. For many years Mr. Toscanini refused to program any work of Tchaikovsky claiming the Russian was insincere. Only recently has he relented.

Cambridge School Plans Criticized

Announcing that the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association favors the "prudent but not the extravagant use of PWA funds," Stoughton Bell, Chairman of that organization, has requested the School Committee to refuse to accept plans to tear down the English High School to make way for a new building.

"This building is structurally sound and the proposal to tear it down is a glaring example of waste of the taxpayers' money," he said. He proposes that the School Committee when it receives architect plans request they be revised to meet all the needs of the High School without having to tear down this structure.

Chairman Bell said that the Latin School and Annex and English High School could be placed in first class condition for many thousands of dollars less than the estimated cost of rebuilding the only English High School.

Britain Leads In Ship Arrivals

Ships of 10 nationalities—other than American—that are engaged in the foreign trade, entered at the port of Boston during September, but nearly two thirds of them were British, according to figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

Boston's foreign trade in September totaled 119 vessels entered and 129 cleared. Of the 119 entered, 32 were American and 50 British, which accounted for more than two thirds of the entire total. The remaining 37 vessels were divided among nine nations, with Norway having nine; the Netherlands five; Denmark, Italy, Japan and Panama four each; Germany and Sweden, three each; and Honduras one.

Net tonnage of the vessels discloses that Great Britain had the largest ships of those arriving at Boston, its 50 craft aggregating 243,586 net tons, while America's 32 boats, registered 106,740 tons. All 119 boats entering in September were of 480,486 tons. Italy led the other nations in the size of its ships.

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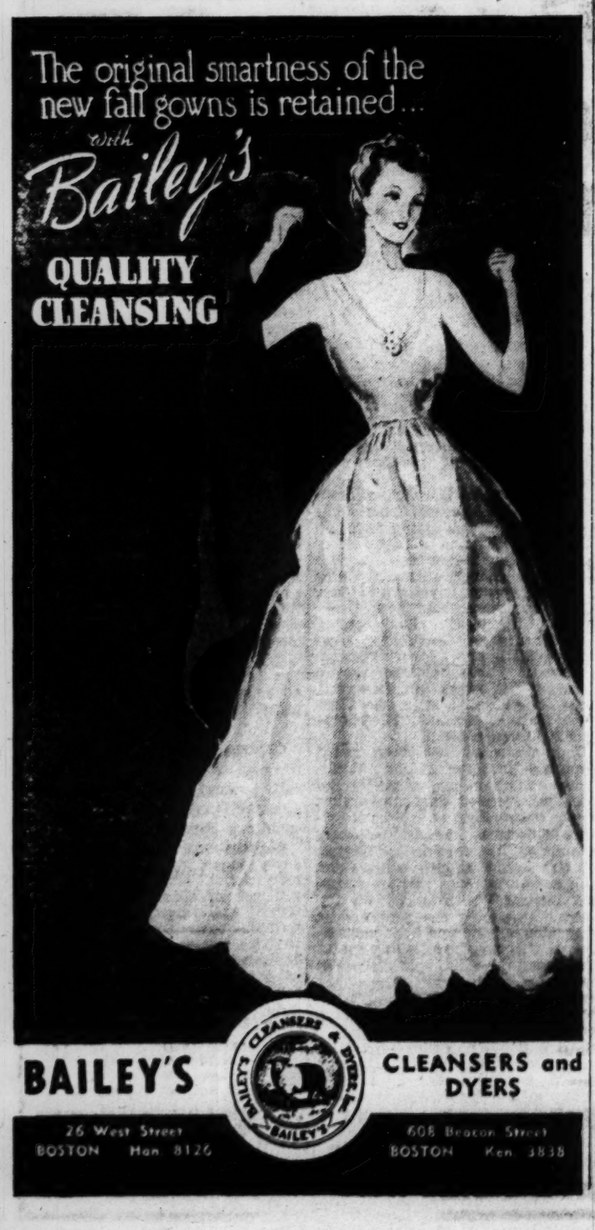
- Let us show you choice assortments in a wide range of prices.

Tilden-Thurber
Westminster at Mathewson Street
PROVIDENCE, R. I.



Amusements

BOSTON

Preview Tonight 7:00 - 10:00
The season's big LAUGH HIT!
THE MARX BROS. "ROOM SERVICE"
LUCILLE BALL ANN MILLER FRANK ALBERTSON
Plus 2nd Feature
RANDOLPH SCOTT in "The Road to Reno"
KEITH MEMORIAL

PLYMOUTH-Evgs. 8:30 Last 8 times
Victor Payne Jennings presents
ETHEL BARRYMORE in "WHITEOAKS"
By Mazo de la Roche
Evgs., 55c-$2.75. Wed.-Sat. Mats., 55c-$2.20. Tax Included
Special Columbus Day Mat. Wed. (Tomw.)

STATE 10¢ DWS ORPHEUM
2—Movie Quiz Contest Pictures—2
TRACY—ROONEY in "BOYS TOWN"
Also: "The Lady Objects"
Lanny Ross—Gloria Stuart

NEW YORK CITY

JOHN GOLDEN THEATRE
W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40
FRED STONE in LIGHTNIN

The RITZ BROS. in 'STRAIGHT, PLACE & SHOW'
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ to 1 p. m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

DENNIS KING VERA ZORINA VIVIENNE SEGAL WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
with Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
James Cagney — Pat O'Brien
"BOY MEETS GIRL"
"Speed to Burn"
Wednesday for four days
"CAREFREE"
"Secrets of An Actress"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Fire Hazards in the Home; How to Guard Against Them

Have you ever gone out for the evening and unwittingly left your electric iron connected? Or used pennies to replace "blown" fuses? Or used gasoline to remove a spot from your best dress or favorite tie?

If you have done any of these things, either singly or collectively, and have not had a fire in your home, you have been extremely fortunate.

For this, you may take the word of trained fire fighters all over the country, who this week, as part of "Fire Prevention Week," are making a drive to eliminate such fire hazards from the American home.

For the first time in history, firemen are canvassing the entire nation and asking to be allowed to inspect residential dwellings. They must ask, for unless they receive permission, they are forbidden by law to enter.

Follow Their Advice

When they come, make them welcome. If they find danger spots, follow their advice for doing away with them. Sometimes, fire prevention experts say, it is not the hazard itself that presents the greatest danger; it is the homeowner's indifference to it that causes the trouble.

This drive on private homes is being sponsored by the National Fire Protection Association, a noncommercial and non-profit-making organization whose headquarters are right in the heart of downtown Boston.

At a desk on the sixth floor of the building at 60 Batterymarch Street, overlooking the area destroyed by the great fire of 1872, sits Franklin H. Wentworth, managing director, who is determined that another such fire will never be seen in Boston.

Since 1909, just 13 years after the Association was formed, Mr. Wentworth has held his present position. Before that, he was a field agent, and traveled to various cities and towns throughout the country, explaining the value of proper and adequate fire protection.

Makes No Change

Field agents today comprise the only branch offices the Association possesses. As the Association makes no charge for its services, their salaries, as well as those of the office staff, are paid out of dues of members, which number 120 national and regional organizations—from the American Institute of Architects to the West Virginia Inspection Bureau—and nearly 5,000 individuals, firms and corporations all over the world.

Membership, costing $60 annually for full members and $10 for associates, is open to any person or organization interested in protection of life and property against loss by fire.

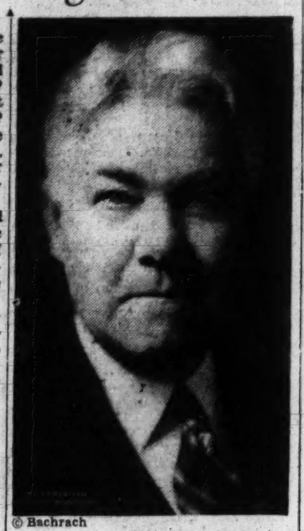
The Association's aim, Mr. Wentworth explains, is common-sense fire protection. It issues special posters and booklets free; it distributes to members countless reports on fire prevention; it is actively engaged in promotion of fire safety at sea.

That its efforts have borne fruit may be seen from figures which show that in recent years loss from industrial fires has been halved. More specifically, in Memphis, Tenn., after the Association got through, the fire risk dropped 400 per cent. Interesting to note, is that Memphis citizens and public officials were so grateful to the Association that a public celebration in honor of Mr. Wentworth was held.

Boston Benefits

Boston, too, has received the benefit of the Association's advanced ideas. With the $12,000,000 Chelsea fire of 1908, and the $13,000,000 Salem fire of 1914 as grim reminders, the city has listened carefully, so that today it is, according to Mr. Wentworth, "in good condition."

Both the Salem and the Chelsea fires, Mr. Wentworth said, grew to such proportions because the flames had wooden shingles to feed on. In fact, wooden shingles present probably the most dangerous hazard from a community viewpoint. They



© Bachrach

Franklin H. Wentworth
Managing Director of National Fire Protection Association.

are readily ignited by even small sparks, and when burning give off dangerous flying brands which almost inevitably lead to a general conflagration.

About 500 municipalities in the United States and Canada, including practically all the largest cities, he declared, now require fire-safe roofs on all buildings within the city limits.

The Association, however, is just as interested in promoting safety in the home as it is in protecting cities. It has printed thousands of booklets which firemen are now distributing during their house-to-house canvass. Mr. Wentworth, himself, answered questions on fire control yesterday over radio station WCOP.

Origin of Fires

The booklets and Mr. Wentworth's talk described how the majority of fires in the home can be traced to eight major causes, listed in the order of their importance as rubbish, defective chimneys, combustible roofs, defective heating apparatus, matches and careless smoking, gasoline and kerosene, electrical defects, and hot ashes.

They listed how each of these causes may be avoided. Provide covered metal cans for rubbish; clean and repair defective chimneys; use fire-retardant roofings; set stoves and heaters away from walls and put a sheet of metal under a stoves on a wooden floor; protect fireplaces with screens; keep matches where small children cannot reach them; never bring gasoline or similar volatile flammable liquids into the home for any purpose — for, properly mixed with air, the explosive power of a pint of gasoline exceeds that of two sticks of dynamite; call professional electricians to extend the wiring system in the house; replace "blown" fuses with new ones; and put hot ashes in metal cans—separate from the rubbish can.

Fires, Mr. Wentworth said, are usually attributed to carelessness. That, however, is too casual an answer, and leaves the impression that nothing can be done, when by following the above and a few other rules fires can be prevented. The greatest rule of all, however, is just common sense.

Vermont

(Continued from Page 9)

mission and elected Miss Myra Borden as Chairman. Mrs. L. J. Hathaway, also of Middlebury, is the State Chairman.

Plans call for a study of Federal taxation as it hits Vermont.

Communist Party Out

The Communist Party has been refused a place on the official election ballot in Vermont, under a ruling announced by Rawson C. Myrick, Secretary of State. Three hearings were held during the past week after Charles Braley, Town Clerk of St. Johnsbury, charged that signatures on certificates of nomination circulated there had been fraudulently obtained. The Secretary of State upheld the charges on the basis of evidence and affidavits presented at the hearings.

The Party filed 1,376 signatures, three more than necessary under the law. Fifty were thrown out as a result of facts brought out at the hearings, leaving the number insufficient to comply with Vermont's election laws.

Highway Suit

The State Supreme Court today will hear the friendly action brought by Benjamin Gates, the State Auditor, questioning legality of the $400,000 Emergency Board appropriation for rehabilitating Vermont highways damaged by recent floods. The State Auditor refused to issue warrants for expenditures under the emergency board grant. Then the State Highway Board through Lawrence C. Jones, Attorney General, petitioned the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus commanding Mr. Gates to issue his warrant for all expenditures. The State Auditor immediately filed a demurrer and the Court set the date of hearing for the second meeting of the fall term.

Graves Induced To Testify Falsely, Prosecutor Says

(Continued from Page 9)

ment was that there was a motive stimulated by various parties about Boston. There is no claim that these parties induced Graves to testify falsely."

Mr. Doyle started to say, "I intend to show a motive . . ."

Judge Williams: "Do you intend to argue that Mr. Osborn (Harold A. Osborn, General Manager of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, and acquaintance of Graves since 1902 or 1903, who assisted Mr. Rand in obtaining an affidavit from Graves), Mr. Rand and Mr. McClennen paid money knowingly and intentionally to induce the giving of prejudiced testimony?"

Mr. Doyle: "No."

To Save Exceptions

Mr. Chamberlin asked the court to save his exceptions.

Then Mr. Doyle stated that he intended to offer a police inspector who will testify that Graves told him he was induced by certain people to give false testimony.

Mr. Chamberlin repeated his question to Mr. McClennen on his opinion on whether Graves was telling the truth and Mr. McClennen replied his opinion was that Graves was telling the truth.

Immediately after a recess, Mr. Doyle addressed the court. He said: "Just before recess your honor asked me a question. Now I want to make the Commonwealth's position clear. I shall produce a police inspector who will testify Frederick H. Graves when taken into custody said he was induced to testify falsely before Judge Fosdick and was induced by Mr. Rand and others."

The Court: "In that case the question excluded by me is admissible."

Mr. Doyle then called Mr. McClennen for re-direct examination and when the witness did not answer asked that Mr. Rand be called.

Concerning Affidavit

When Mr. Rand took the stand he was asked about the affidavit obtained from Graves in St. Louis in 1936, in which Graves stated he had been asked by Mr. Curley, "What's in it for me?" in an alleged meeting of Graves and the Governor in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, discussing settlement of the damage suit against the City.

Mr. Rand said Graves called at his office Dec. 1, 1936, and asked for $250 for expenses. The receipt read as follows:

"Received from Choate, Hall and Stewart in the case of Smith vs. Jones, $250. Signed, Frederick H. Graves."

Mr. Doyle asked who Smith and Jones were.

Mr. Rand replied that these were fictitious names and gave this explanation: "That's the way we were carrying expenses in the investigation of the suit against the Herald-Traveler by Mr. Curley. . . . Also I told Mr. Graves that our office had been burglarized several years before. I was suspicious of what the other side would do if they knew what I was doing."

The witness added in connection with the delay in producing the affidavit obtained in St. Louis in 1936 that the firm thought it would be a mistake to take the deposition either before or immediately after the primary "because it might be interpreted as a political move—which it was not."

Mr. Curley joined the spectators in the laughter which arose at this remark.

Mr. Rand testified he had paid Graves "just over $1,300" since obtaining the affidavit from him in St. Louis in 1936, but emphasized the payments were made for expenses and time lost by the former insurance adjuster.

On the alleged meeting with Mr. Curley, a letter was offered in evidence under the date of Dec. 2, 1936 from Graves to the witness, from Washington.

Graves wrote. "There seems to be some mixup on dates, as they have no record here of me on the dates mentioned and no record of the other party. However, on Nov. 28, 1933, he was here in Room 883."

The letter added that "he" also was at the hotel on Dec. 14 and 15 and gave the number of the room.

Another letter, from Rand to Graves, advised Graves that he "and the other party" were in the Washington hotel Nov. 14 and checked out on the 16th, according to the report of a special investigator whom the lawyer sent to Washington.

Further Details

Testimony up to this time dealt with further details of reimbursement which Graves contended was due him for expenses and loss of time from his business while assisting in the investigation of the settlement of the damage claim against the city.

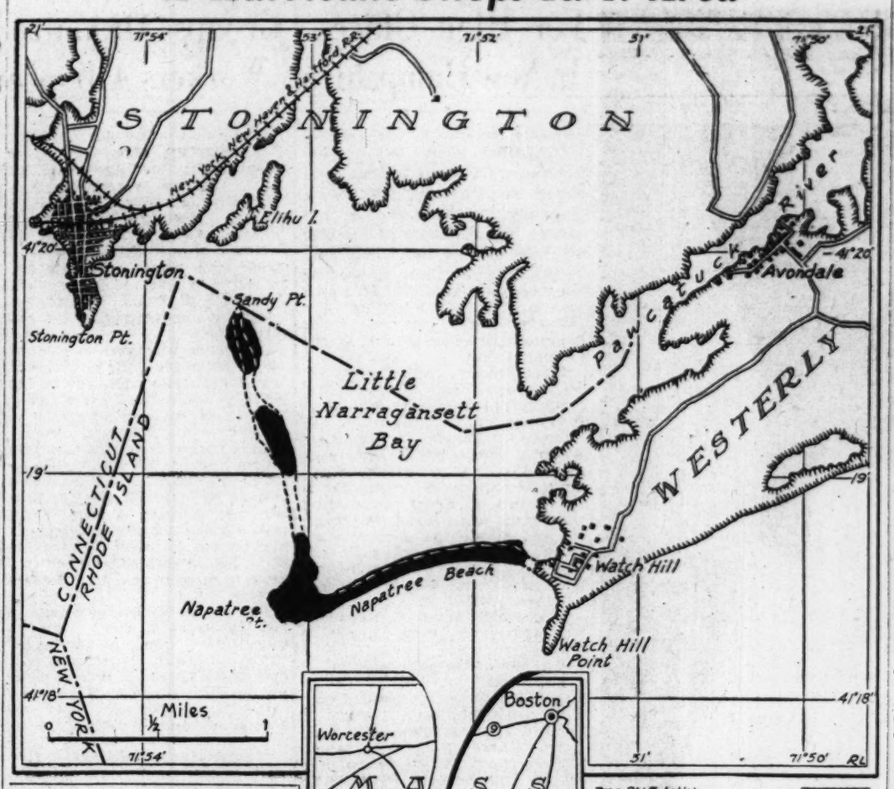
One letter addressed to Mr. McClennen stated, "Without exaggeration, I have lost 11 months' actual time on this case." Another excerpt said he had to borrow $2,000 because his business "was swept away by going into this case." Graves' expenses, according to one exhibit, gave a total of $4,709 on which he said he had received $685.

Mr. McClennan identified a letter which he had received from Graves, written in St. Louis on Thanksgiving Day, 1937. In that letter Graves wrote, "I have been through hell and have not quite recovered from the mud that happened at the trial.

"My own chance to return to Massachusetts vanished when I entered the case in 1933. I hope that I have done Boston and its people a service as the first person to dare to accuse these people for what they have done. I think I should be given my full hire."

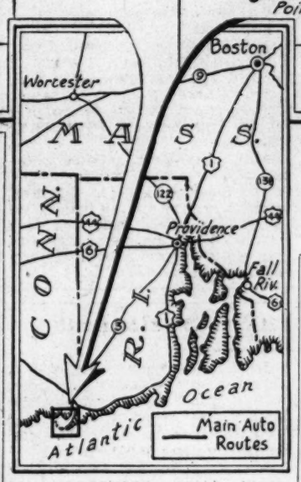
He wrote that he had discussed with Harold Osborn, General Manager of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, the amount of expenses he should receive, and said "the price agreed upon was $100 a day, the amount I received as an insurance adjustor."

A Hurricane-Swept R. I. Area



By a Staff Artist

Watch Hill Section
Showing Napatree Beach severed from mainland and forming three islands.



Napatree Beach
Showing location in relation to Rhode Island-Connecticut boundary.

G. O. P. Advised To Base Campaign On Job Security

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct 11 (AP)—Dr. George Gallup, forecasting a "middle-of-the-road" President in 1940, said last night that until the Republican Party develops a program and a leader appealing to the "middle third of the population," it can hope for nothing politically.

The Director of the American Institute of Public Opinion defined "middle third of the population" as those who would be on relief in six months if they lost their jobs.

"Security is the keynote of the political situation," the speaker said, in an address before the Men's Club of Immanuel Congreational Church.

"We have yet to hear a Republican express much concern over this problem of security for the lower half."

Harvard

(Continued from Page 9)

illustrated by students, and printed unchanged by the official Harvard publishing agency, "Before America Decides"—aims to supply just the proper amount of wisdom and simplicity to make the subject appealing to a large audience. At any rate, all concerned are hopeful.

Spanish Youth Forward

After the Chinese Youth Delegates, who visited Boston and Harvard recently, come the Spanish Youth Delegates, Señorita Teresa Pamies and Señor Luis de la Lombana y Foncea, scheduled to arrive here on Friday.

The two Youth Group representatives will speak at a mass meeting Friday evening which will be held at Emerson Hall, Harvard Yard, and which will be presided over by Prof. Clarence R. Skinner, Dean of Tufts Theological School, as chairman. A guest at this assembly will be Señorita Laura de los Rios, daughter of the Spanish Ambassador in Washington.

On Saturday afternoon the delegates will be spectators at the Harvard-Army football game. Members of the Harvard Student Union, sponsors of the mass meeting, will be their hosts.

Landon Heads Alumni

Hugh McK. Landon '92, of Indianapolis, trust company official and former President of the Associated Harvard Clubs, was elected President of the Harvard Alumni Association at a meeting of the directors of the Association held at the Harvard Club of Boston last night.

Mr. Landon succeeds George R. Agassiz '84, of Boston, as head of the group, which is comprised of some 74,000 alumni of the University.

High Cost of Holidays

A survey of the calendar for the coming scholastic year by an unidentified undergraduate has brought to light a fact of great importance to students—namely, that with the sole exception of Thanksgiving, all the remaining one-day holidays for Harvard College happen to fall upon Monday, Wednesday, or Friday.

To students whose courses meet either on a Monday-Wednesday-Friday or Tuesday-Thursday-Saturday schedule, this was a vital announcement, for in many large courses, sections meet on both schedules, making it a fairly simple process to change sections and take advantage of the holidays to come.

But alas, the information came just one day too late. Holiday-minded students found that the deadline for changing courses was yesterday, and that it now costs them exactly $5 to make their schedules to take advantage of the calendar.

Drainage Costs Topic of Protest

Senator Harris S. Richardson of Winchester stated yesterday that he would seek a more equitable apportionment of assessment of costs for towns and cities in the Metropolitan District Commission which operate their own surface drainage systems but receive no compensating reduction.

Many communities pour tons of water into the metropolitan system, he claims, while Medford, Winchester, Woburn and Arlington operate their own separate surface drainage.

Canadian Air Line Faces New Barrier In Hop Over Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows said Oct. 11 he had left with Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., of Maine, the task of handling the "controversy" over the right of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in Washington to grant Canadian Airlines permission to fly over Maine.

Senator White said Oct. 10, in Washington, he had written the Authority he resented its action in granting a license to the Canadian lines without a hearing, in view of objections he said had been registered by Maine officials.

Court Upholds Ruling of Dever

(Continued from Page 9)

the "Sound, Sensible Government Party."

Both men sought in vain to have their names removed from the ballots. Mr. Manser tendered a written withdrawal, which was refused, then filed a petition with the Supreme Court, which today turned down his plea.

The Court upheld Attorney General Paul A. Dever who had ruled previously that Mr. Manser's decision to withdraw came too late. He had allowed the legal deadline for withdrawals to pass before signifying his new-found political reticence.

As a result, names of two very unwilling candidates will be printed in the alphabetical list which includes the major contenders, Mr. Saltonstall and former Gov. James M. Curley, Democratic candidate, and six relatively unknown aspirants from independent groups and minor parties.

Accepting the Supreme Court ruling, Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook immediately ordered the printing of 2,250,000 ballots.

Missouri Wheat Pays

The average annual cash income from wheat in Missouri has been about $25,000,000 for 30 years.

Nature Big Factor in Repairing R. I. Storm-Ravaged Coastline

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 11—Back from a survey party remapping Rhode Island's seacoast, following the extensive changes made by the storm of Sept. 21, Prof. R. L. Nichols, Tufts College geologist, and Laurence Goldthwait find that whereas there are now new channels, islands, ponds and sea-wall debris apparently ruining whole summer resort areas and their beaches, nature with the aid of men will be able to restore lost land in a comparatively short time.

In the exclusive Watch Hill section where the storm cut Napatree Beach and the point that forms a right angle peninsula enclosing Little Narragansett Bay into three islands separated by 900, 1,600, and 290 feet of water respectively, WPA workers and regular troops of the United States Army are at work attempting to close the smaller gap nearest the mainland. It cuts off passage entirely to the former Napatree Beach resort where some 40 fine residences valued at more than $1,000,000 were swept away. To be permanently cut off from the mainland would wipe out property values still important to individuals involved and the town of Westerly. At no point is the water in these cuts more than eight or nine feet deep.

In time, says Professor Nichols, nature would heal these gaps through the deposition of sand and debris acted upon by wind and waves. Even a single ordinary storm would make noticeable repairs. But in order to have an accurate map of the coastline today, new survey operations are necessary. He believes, however, that were such a map gone into extensively it would be in need of further changes in a very short time, for already new beaches are being made and gaps have been closed in the two weeks since the storm. But the contours will never be the same.

The elbow of Napatree Point, like Nahant and Nantasket near Boston, was once an island formed of glacial debris, but was joined to the mainland and extended out in another direction, due to wind and wave action. The flora and land configuration, says Professor Nichols, both indicate that channels have been cut and healed many times, but that probably no cut of any consequence until the recent storm had taken place since around 1815. Technically speaking, Napatree Beach is a classic example of what geologists call a "tombolo" while the extension to Sandy Point is a "spit." Both have been formed since glacial times, and similar action has been taking place all along the eastern coast.

The sea wall which protected the beach has been washed completely away, and will require rebuilding. The buildings were swept across Little Narragansett Bay to the Stonington, Conn., side. Even the foundations are gone so that all that is now visible are four telegraph poles, a kitchen sink and a buried automobile. The dunes, too, are gone, and the beach was considerably eroded on the south side to be piled up again on the north. The Bay itself is considerably more shallow than it was on the south.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

The Venice Music Festival

By Alfredo Casella

I.

Venice

Perhaps no city in the world better lends itself as the setting for a musical demonstration than does Venice during the month of September. Its unique beauty, its peculiar charm, the calm mystery of its canals in contrast with the bustle of the Piazza San Marco, its own fine, smart, and intelligent people, with whom mingle another people made up of visitors from the entire world, and finally a glorious tradition and musical past—all these factors contribute in making Venice an ideal spot for a music festival. Indeed, for a considerable period there have not been lacking ideas and proposals which have aimed to organize periodic musical demonstrations in the Serenissima.

One of the first proposals along this line was that of the publisher, Tito Ricordi, who about 30 years ago wished to establish at Venice (of course in September which is doubtless the most favorable month) a sort of Italian Bayreuth to be dedicated to presenting each year certain forgotten dramatic masterpieces from the great national past of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. This idea, though alluring, did not come to realization because the time was not ripe. Other proposals followed, but they too came to naught.

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In 1925 it was at last possible to hold an important demonstration, and under particularly brilliant circumstances: the annual festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music (which that year was confined to chamber music). The festival came off very successfully and with the personal participation of great masters, among whom were Stravinsky and Schönberg. Its success definitely induced the Biennale d'arte (the great exposition of plastic arts which is held at Venice every second year) to produce a demonstration dedicated to contemporary music, which would in some degree constitute the musical section of this world exposition. It was in 1930 that the first of these Venice festivals was held. Others followed in 1932, 1934, and 1936, and more recently in 1937 and 1938, the Biennale having decided that the festival should henceforth take place each year.

Although, as we have said, the Venice festival was dedicated to contemporary symphonic and chamber music, it is customary to insert a midweek concert of old Venetian music. In 1932 and 1934 the program comprised a dramatic section devoted to opera da camera, a mode which has been abandoned during recent years.

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Beginning with this year the responsibility of organizing the festival has been entrusted by the Biennale to the Ente Autonomo of the La Fenice Theater, whose director is the young Roman master, Goffredo Petrassi, a musician whose name alone is a guaranty of serious purpose and a high standard of culture.

Last year the festival aroused violent controversies, though the program had the merit of including names of the first rank, such as those of Stravinsky, Schönberg, Bartók, Milhaud, Dallapiccola, and Malipiero. This year the program has seemed much more moderate and in some degree conservative. It is obvious that a desire to appease directed its formation. Furthermore, the period through which we are passing seems to be less and less inclined toward new audacities but on the contrary to have a decided tendency toward quiet. Some call it "back to normal," and, to be sure, it can be so regarded, although that definition involves in addition to undeniable advantages great dangers as well. One could say much regarding this current tendency toward an art which seems to retain only a faint reminder of the fine audacities of 15 or 20 years ago, but it cannot be done at this writing.

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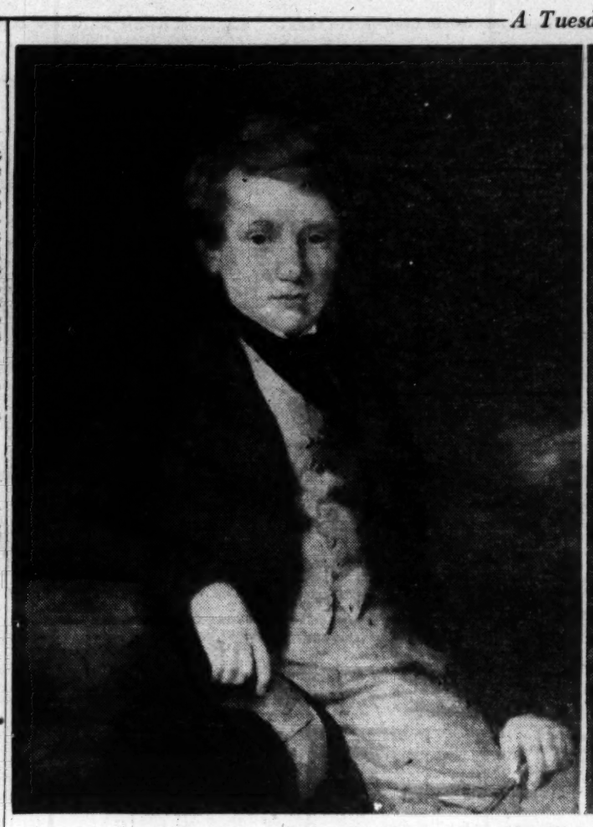
The program of this year's festival, Sept. 5-13, comprised three symphonic concerts, another orchestral concert "retrospective" in character, a concert for small orchestra, two concerts of chamber music, and finally a "dance concert" of Venetian dances of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The first concert took place at La Fenice Theater, which is beyond any contradiction the most beautiful theater in Italy (its scenery section was completely renewed last year), and was directed by the Greek conductor, Dimitri Mitropoulos. The first composition on the program, a sonata for orchestra by the young Roman, Giuseppe Rosati, was also the most interesting, for it was the only music clearly inclined toward the modern European style which characterizes the best tendency of current Italian music. Next was heard a suite by Hector Villa-Lobos, a Brazilian, "Bachianas Brasileiras," which was intended to be a Brazilian tribute to Bach but which seemed to lack all connection with the art of the Cantor and expressed chiefly a curious style of Afro-American folklore. A Concerto for piano by Leo Sowerby, brilliant and sympathetic, won a frank success.

The second part of the program included a Psalm for baritone and orchestra by Ettore Desderi, a musician who keeps somewhat apart from Italian musical life but who, having specialized in religious music, shows in this composition as in others a real nobility of feeling, even though the musical language which he uses is not precisely that of the present day. A Concerto for orchestra by Mario Pilati, a composition of honest construction but without individuality, brought this opening evening to a close.

(This is the first of two articles.)



"Master James Lucas," by Sir David Wilkie, and "Portrait of Lady Shaw," by J. S. Copley, both on view at the new Schneider-Gabriel Gallery in New York.

A Musical Looking Backward

A Hundred Years of Music, by Gerald Abraham. London: Duckworth. 15s.; New York: Knopf. $4.

The final paragraph of Gerald Abraham's "A Hundred Years of Music" discloses no prophetic finger pointing to the future. Composers have marched to the top of the hill and now they are marching down again: "Emotion and even euphony are sneaking back into fashionable musical society." Mr. Abraham believes that the tendency to conservatism, observable everywhere today, is being sharply accelerated "by the jackboot of authority in the so-called totalitarian states." Dictators, it seems, do not like dissonance. They are all for mellifluity and making the world safe for musical mediocrity.

In Germany, Schönberg and Hindemith are weighed in the diatonic scales and found wanting; so both are banned "in favor of dull, late-romantic, conservative nonentities." In Russia the only music allowed to be published or performed is that found acceptable by the authorities. There the official model is "Quiet Flows the Don" by one Dzerjinsky, a work described by Mr. Abraham as "dull, straightforward, and technically barely competent." Perhaps it should be explained that the title refers not to a lecture by a university don but to the Russian river. Apparently a dull composer can make even a river run dry.

In a brave effort to find "sermons in stones, and good in everything," Mr. Abraham says of this official music, "if the means is wholly bad, the end—the closing of that fatal gulf between composer and listener—is not." Some will think the end as undesirable as the means. Who is going to compose for such listeners and who is going to listen to such composers? Happily, however, there are still European countries where freedom of musical speech is possible.

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Paul Gauguin wrote in his Journal, "I regard the historians as very honest fellows, but how embarrassed they must be when they have to pick and choose out of all that heap." Without the slightest trace of embarrassment or hesitation, Mr. Abraham picks and chooses from the heap that has piled up since the passing of Beethoven. Most of the heap, of course, has been thoroughly sorted out already, but, as the first chapter warns us, we are too apt to assume that the history of music is simply the history of musical composition.

One of the major virtues of this book is that composers are given the background of the general musical culture of their particular period. As is shown by a single example, the result is often surprising. Looking back 20 years, Schumann wrote, "It cannot be said that musical conditions in Germany at that time (in 1833-4) were very pleasing. Rossini ruled the stage, Hertz and Hünten almost exclusively the piano. . . . True, Mendelssohn's star was in the ascendant, and wonderful things were being heard of a Pole, one Chopin, but it was not till later that these exercised a more lasting influence." Conductors still directed even Beethoven from a first violin part and Glinka records that the Paris Conservatoire Orchestra "sometimes, particularly in difficult passages, had recourse to snuff-boxes and pocket-handkerchiefs. . . ." Unfortunately, we cannot buy such historical perspectives with our programs. But it is useful to remember that, even for the musician, the later Beethoven was just as hard a nut to crack as is Schönberg today. Wagner himself did not find the C sharp minor Quartet easy.

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Mr. Abraham claims that his approach is that of the historian of musical style rather than that of the esthetic critic: "For the most part I have been content to leave the throwing of brickbats and bouquets to others better qualified. . . . Any that may have slipped out of my hand have done so accidentally." But by the time the last page is reached, the esthetic critic is so fully revealed that he has every right to make a final bow hand in hand with the historian. As for the slippery brickbats and bouquets, one recalls the small boy's excuse for the broken window: "he had done it accidentally on purpose." Mendelssohn and Grieg, for instance, receive brickbats enough to start in the building trade, while Liszt and Berlioz might easily open a florist's shop. On the whole, however, both brickbats and bouquets reach their right destinations. But why does Mr. Abraham ignore Mendelssohn's organ works? They contain some of his best writing. And does the organ really deserve the description on page 193—"that least musical of instruments"? Organists may find comfort in the fact that Bach was one of them.

The treatment of the music of today and yesterday is conspicuously fair and sane. One may not always see eye to eye with the esthetic critic but the historian and the scholar offer few openings for criticism. New light is thrown on much old material and Mr. Abraham's book can be warmly recommended to professional and layman alike. The long view is of particular value today, when attempts are being made to lower the function of the composer to the level of the gramophone.

W. H. Haddon Squire

Bruno Walter will be a guest conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, Washington, D. C., this season.

A New Play From the WPA

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Helen Hayes has come back to give the town a last look at her Queen Victoria in Laurence Housman's "Victoria Regina," probably the best role she has had, certainly the finest opportunity that has come her way to reveal her rare skill and instinctive understanding. It is here at the Martin Beck Theater and playgoers once more crowd to see it.

Werner Bateman, a German actor not previously seen in New York, plays Prince Albert this time, portraying the indulgent prince with fluent ease and a charming graciousness. They make an engrossing pair as they march softly through the scenes Mr. Housman has imagined, scenes written with the greatest simplicity and wise economy of words, sensitive scenes admiringly set down.

So we see the good queen once more hearing of her accession to the throne, independently choosing her husband, watching him shave, going out in a carriage with him courageously to face an assassin, wanting to make her husband do her bidding and being taught a kindly lesson, flying into a rage of jealousy and then meekly apologizing, talking to Disraeli, and at last, fidgeting happily in a wheel chair, enjoying the homage of her people and the world.

Miss Hayes plays with beautiful certainty, just enough feeling and delectable effect. A number of the lines in the play prompt one to remember the England of today, leave the hearer with the feeling that things are not as they were.

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At Maxine Elliott's Theater the WPA Federal Theater Project is presenting a tight little play called "Big Blow," made by Theodore Pratt from his novel of that name. With the sincerest realism it pictures life among the Florida crackers and their reactions to newcomers from Nebraska—a boy, his mother and his great-aunt. Often the effects are stunning as these abysmally lazy folk show their hatred of their more alive fellows.

They are people of the sort seen in "Tobacco Road," lower, if anything, in their standards of human living. The Nebraskans have come there because the boy's mother wants to escape the Nebraskan winters. Arriving, they find that the farm they have traded their own good acres for is a dreary waste. And the neighbors who at once crowd round either will not speak, or begin to scheme their ruin, resenting them cruelly. Only an orphan girl near by is friendly, she and the big Negro who is her helper.

But this friendship causes trouble. Soon the Negro is being hunted because he protects the girl from the most evil of the crackers. The eager, honest Nebraskans raise a good crop and the lazy neighbors steal it at night. The boy, his mother and his aunt are hunted now along with the Negro. It looks as if they will all be lynched. In fact a lynching is in preparation at an orgiastic meeting of the Holy Rollers when a cyclone hits their tent. The Nebraskans have built a log cabin, remembering pioneer days. It alone can stand against the terrific storm. Lives are saved, lives of enemies as well as of friends. The feeling changes toward the intruders.

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The play is staged and acted with the most careful honesty; the players do astonishingly well. Theatergoers are beginning to expect only the best from the Federal Theater now, and they almost invariably get something close to it. Acting and staging have improved enormously. Only at the end of "Big Blow" does the play weaken. Things happen too quickly then, natures seem to change simply because the time is approaching for the play to end. But it is really a fine piece of work.

At the Windsor Theater is a play called "The Good," the work of a director, Chester Erskin. Mr. Erskin has tried to be a contemporary Ibsen, crowding into his play all sorts of pathological oddities. In spite of the crowding, the drama seems empty, in spite of the author's ardor and sincerity, it is dull. None of the actors can do anything to help it.

English Portraits on View

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In the midst of a score of exhibitions which marked the opening last week of the New York art season, several events of interest occurred. One was the opening of a new gallery, the Schneider-Gabriel Gallery, at 71 East Fifty-seventh Street, with an exhibition of English eighteenth-century portraits, and water colors by Joseph Pennell. The directors, Messrs. Albert Schneider and Gilbert Gabriel, severed their connections recently with the John Levy Gallery, with which they had been associated for more than 25 years. The new quarters, on the street floor at the above address, are intimate, but well suited to the purpose of small showings of the English paintings and paintings of the Barbizon School in which they intend to specialize.

Samples of the quality of paintings to be shown by the firm may be seen in the initial showing of eight English portraits, several of them distinguished examples which are being exhibited here for the first time. Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Lady Georgiana North," acquired from Lord North, a direct descendant of the sitter, is an outstanding portrait, as also is John S. Copley's pleasing "Portrait of Lady Shaw," which was evidently painted soon after his arrival in England, as it is clearly marked with the accents of his "American" style. As for male subjects the gallery possesses a handsome one in the painting by Sir David Wilkie of "Master James Lucas." Painted in rich colors and with a landscape background, the portrait is very lifelike, in the manner of Wilkie's great countryman Raeburn.

⁂

Less familiar to the average art lover than his etchings, the Pennell water colors are an attractive addition. All 12 of them are from the New York harbor series painted from Brooklyn Heights, where the artist lived for many years, and have been lent for the show by a prominent collector. Subtle impressions, they reveal an intensively artistic study of the scene and its atmospheric moods.

Work of the late Robert Harshe, long known as the director of the Art Institute of Chicago, is an unexpected disclosure of talent in painting. The exhibition at the Rehn Gallery, a memorial show of about 20 oil paintings and water colors and a dozen drawings, shows what a capable artist he was.

The drawings, which are extremely eloquent, explain much of Harshe's talent. His line was firm but sensitive and expressive, as he shows in his figures in "Ballet Girl Standing" and "Nude in Armchair." And the drawing formed a substantial basis for his technical success in painting. Included in the show are both early and recent paintings and water colors, one of which, "Girl at Café Table," belongs evidently to his formative years in Paris. There is a suggestion of Manet's influence in it. The figures are as well formed in various other paintings—the profile study, "Girl With Cigarette," belonging to the Art Institute, as well as "The Florentine Mirror." These portraits of models are gracious and pleasantly posed and show pictorial completeness. There is a sparkling landscape, "Pier at Brighton," among the pictures shown, and a charming flower piece, in a subject called "Nantucket Interior." The whole exhibition, indeed, verifies what was shown to the public in the West last year during the first memorial show of Dr. Harshe's work in Chicago—that he was not a dilettante in painting but an artist of taste and accomplishment.

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Reverberations set up last summer by the reception given to American art abroad during the exhibitions at the Jeu de Paume in Paris and at the Wildenstein Gallery in London are recalled by the Downtown Gallery, which is opening its new season with a show of paintings and folk art lent by the gallery for those exhibitions.

Both foreign exhibitions were discussed at length by the French and English newspapers, and although received with somewhat condescending critical approval, did much to explain a considerable part of American art to the gallery-going public of those countries. The present exhibition, which consists of 32 exhibits, 27 of which were shown in Paris and five in London, constitutes only a small part of the works sent abroad, but it is a rather impressive showing of one gallery's participation.

Among the pictures are early and recent works of John Marin, Bernard Karfiol, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Georgia O'Keeffe, and other contemporaries who figured in the modern wing of the Paris show. While most of these are already familiar to many who have seen them in local exhibitions from time to time, the show is proving of interest to the public as a retrospective as well as an indication of the types of work which stood out well in the foreign displays.

C. B.

Artists' Unions Exhibit

By Dorothy Adlow

Springfield, Mass.

In recent years American artists have inclined toward organization and collective effort. The tendency is not fortuitous and its cause may be traced beyond the walls of art galleries and garret studios. As he emerges from solitude and detachment, the artist seeks some place for himself in the community; he gives voice to his social ideals; he declares that he is not a white-headed boy, but a worker among workers. There is abundant evidence that he prefers less lofty titles and a more substantial basis for daily existence.

Among organizations, no other is as direct in its declarations, as free of inhibitions as the Artists' Unions. There is no mincing of words, no arbitrariness in their programme, for in their nature they aim to speak out, and fight if necessary, for the rights of their members. "These are the young artists of America," says their spokesman. "As a new generation in a changing world they have banded together in a labor union, stated their aims for their fellowmen, their ideals for peace and a fair chance for all creative men." They admit they are the more radical, new generation; and that they are, we discover when viewing the large and absorbing exhibition currently on view at the Springfield Museum of Fine Arts.

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To the Artists' Union National Exhibition, contributions have come from Washington, D. C.; Santa Fe, N. M.; New York City; Boston; Chicago; Baltimore, Md., Cleveland, Ohio; New Jersey; Philadelphia, and Western Massachusetts. There are oils, water colors, prints, and sculptures. When we try to discern some peculiar local characteristics in the varied groups we find none, for painters in the Artists' Unions are like all present-day artists—they pursue some personal choice of style originating as a rule in the romantic background of modern French painting. And that is precisely what we expect in a group of youthful artists, bound by a common response to obvious injustices in the world today. As we look back upon art history we find notable forbears in Rembrandt, Goya, Courbet, Daumier, and Van Gogh.

There is a great deal here at Springfield to remind us of Van Gogh, whose themes crop up again and again, thinly disguised; the laborers of Borinage, the Provençal landscape. It is not surprising that these young Americans feel such kinship with an artist who was a humanitarian, and who sought to teach and inspire through his brush.

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In looking at the works of 225 American artists at Springfield, it occurred to us that there was a great deal of narrative in these pictures, that these young Americans are recording with such sensitiveness or emphasis or rhetoric as is permissible in their chosen mediums, and that many a contributor is more eloquent than he is pictorial, giving utterance boldly and often heart-rendingly in pigment. In these pictures phases of American life are represented which are generally avoided by artists who are less socially conscious, or shall we say indifferent to problems of unemployment, impoverishment, disillusion and prejudices of race and rank. The Union artists call a spade a spade, and they evoke from gallery visitors many a shrug of disapproval, many a muttering: "Do you call this beauty?"

But their positiveness of conviction, their fearlessness and their utterly uncompromising attitude are very exhilarating. And if they often seem to lose artistic balance in their excitement over dramatic values, they show a high level of craftsmanship, and a deep conviction about the efficacy of paint and pattern in relating a social idea. More and more do we observe a fuller sense of responsibility to a medium, a more profound manipulation. There is less clumsiness and amateurishness. This younger generation reveals an increasing gift for the art of paint in America, and irrespective of extravagances or excesses which may require softening and discipline, the results are far more heartening than those of young painters who permit themselves to be restrained and bridled ere they have had their chance to fling a pot of paint with the positiveness and fearlessness of youth.

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Most beautifully installed and very impressive is the sculpture display. Again the young voices sing out, again the medium is given heightened expression. Here are larger than life-size portraits with marked atavistic features. Here are small figures of billowy-muscled workingmen. Portraits predominate, portraits of a searching or meditative character; and then, there are one or two lyrical statues with a lighter touch and a gayer mood. The sculptors all show their serious approach to the plastic art and a desire to work appropriately in the material of their choice. There are pieces in wood, marble, bronze.

Concerts in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne

Musical conditions in the five Australian states differ so widely that any survey of the annual concert season reveals a mass of discrepancies and contradictions. The differences in temperament between the inhabitants of the Northern, Eastern and Southern capital cities produce varied public responses to visiting celebrities, and can also be perceived in the style and choice of local performances.

Guest conductors with the Sydney Symphony Orchestra comment upon the players' ability for quick study and their alert technical sense, as compared with the more sober and cautious methods adopted by the Melbourne organization. Thanks to the energetic work of their Australian-born leader, Lionel Lawson, the string players of the Sydney Symphony are a more disciplined body than their Southern colleagues, but as against this advantage the Melbourne woodwind section contains much individual talent which only needs experienced guidance to produce significant work.

The question of improving the standard of Australian orchestral music is exercising the thoughts of the broadcasting authorities, who command not only the players but the funds. The visiting English conductor, Dr. Malcolm Sargent—whose dynamic energy is this season at the service of the leading orchestras and choirs throughout Australia—advocates a system of scholarships by which players could be sent overseas to study, with a contract binding them to return to their own country. Other musicians favor importation of foreign teachers of woodwind, brass and strings, who would make their permanent homes in Australia and whose talents would be available not only to experienced orchestral players but also to the advanced students who hope eventually to gain admittance to the symphonic organizations.

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The concerts conducted in Melbourne this winter by Dr. Sargent showed the great possibilities of the local players, but also proved that until the cello and bass sections of the orchestra are overhauled and strengthened there can be little prospect of first-rate achievement. This is Dr. Sargent's second visit to Australia and many musicians hope that his services will be retained for a considerable period. A brilliant and lovable person, he handles Australian musicians with rare tact, appreciates the difficult musical conditions and brings to the task of leadership imagination, common sense and driving force. The Elgar Symphony No. 1 and the Fourth Tchaikovsky were the high lights of his season in Melbourne. There was some weakness, but, in general, the playing challenged attention by its vitality, precision and emotional freedom.

In pursuance of the broadcasting commission's policy of advertising Australian musicians, several players from Sydney and Melbourne have appeared as soloists with Sargent and Professor Szell. A Haydn harpsichord concerto, with a Melbourne musician, Mansell Kirby, as soloist, was an interesting item at one concert, and a violinist from the Sydney Symphony—Haydn Beck—gave an efficient account of the Brahms Concerto on another occasion.

⁂

The Commonwealth-wide triumphs of Lawrence Tibbett and Richard Tauber have supplied the only cheering reports in a "celebrity" season which has presented too many half-filled halls. Sydney's musical food is, in general, Melbourne's poison but both cities united in praise of the American baritone and the Austrian tenor. Tauber earned the gratitude of discriminating musicians by his introduction of several little-known songs by Edward Grieg and by his cultivated and fastidious singing of Mozart and Tchaikovsky arias. As conductor of the Melbourne orchestra the tenor gave convincing proof of all-round musical ability.

Kirsten Flagstad's Melbourne season was unfortunately placed at the end of the Tibbett and Tauber seasons. The soprano's glorious voice was displayed to full advantage in Scandinavian music, but her operatic contributions—with both piano and orchestral accompaniments—were curiously restrained and uncommunicative.

Biddy Allen

The Playwrights Present . . .

By L. A. Sloper

The Playwrights Producing Company has made a good beginning. In "Knickerbocker Holiday," book and lyrics by Maxwell Anderson, music by Kurt Weill, they are offering an operetta (though they modestly and inaccurately label it a musical comedy) of a novel distinction. The piece, after two weeks in Boston, is now on view in Washington and is scheduled for New York some time next week.

Mr. Anderson has had the clever notion of going to early Netherlandish New York for his story, and of revealing it through the eyes of Washington Irving, who, in the person of Ray Middleton, sits by the proscenium arch writing the "Knickerbocker History of New York" while the incidents are unfolded on the stage.

The producers have been clever, too, in calling on Kurt Weill for the musical score. His melodies and orchestral treatment and scoring are of enormous help in establishing and maintaining the atmosphere, and in pointing the author's satirical humor.

Gilbert and Sullivan spring to the thought, but their recollection is due not to anything like imitation of or even marked similarity to them, but to the fact that the wit of the present author and the brilliance of his musical collaborator are worthy to be mentioned with the work of their great predecessors.

The story of the piece has to do with the arrival of Peter Stuyvesant from The Netherlands to take over control of New Amsterdam from the Council. The transfer gives opportunity for mordant comment by Mr. Anderson on the subjects of municipal graft, planned economies, democracy, dictatorships and war. There is of necessity also a romance between the village ne'er-do-well, Brom Broeck, and the daughter of the president of the council, betrothed to Stuyvesant.

Walter Huston, reviving his early song-and-dance days, is the tyrannical Stuyvesant, and although he has no singing voice to speak of, he is an appealing figure with his silver peg-leg, and makes his songs audible if not notably mellifluous. Jeanne Madden is a charming ingénue, Richard Kollmar an agreeable lover, and Ray Middleton a resonant Irving.

The most successful musical numbers are the duet between Brom and Irving entitled "How Can You Tell an American," in which it appears that the distinguishing mark of the tribe is its dislike of authority, and a melancholy chorus of the Council in which they bemoan the loss of "Our Ancient Liberties." In these and in the other numbers of the score, the musicianship of Mr. Weill is apparent in the compositional devices and in the variety of pace and style. Thanks to these, the music avoids the monotony and dullness of the ordinary musical show.

The piece was chaotic when it opened in Boston, but by the time it left, it had been pulled together, cut and speeded up, to its great advantage. The cast was working well together. The members of the Council in particular contribute some excellent comedic work.

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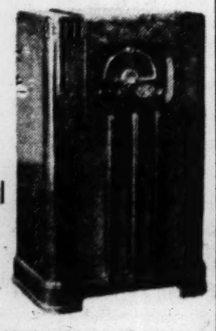
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Glass and Moses 1938 Choices For Roosevelt Service Awards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—Award of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association medal for 1938 to United States Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, and Robert Moses, Park Commissioner of New York City, was announced by James E. Garfield, President of the Association, here yesterday. The honor goes to them for their distinguished service in the field of public office.

The medals will be bestowed upon Senator Glass and Mr. Moses at the Theodore Roosevelt birthplace, No. 28 East Twentieth Street, New York City, on Oct. 27, the eightieth anniversary of Theodore Roosevelt's birth.

Mr. Garfield in announcing the award gave out brief biographical sketches of Senator Glass and Mr. Moses. Referring to the Virginia Senator he declared that "Mr. Glass has maintained his independence in relation both to his constituents and to his party machine."

Mr. Moses, he said, has, as head of the Park System of the State been "instrumental in setting aside and developing 70 State parks," and "in five years he has almost trebled the number of playgrounds in New York City, brought moribund parks to life, built swimming pools, stadiums, and a new zoo."

"As Chairman of the Triborough Bridge Authority," the announcement continues, "he has flung a dazzling ribbon of highways across four waterways, two islands, and a labyrinth of crowded streets.

Drab Suburbia Routed

"As President of the Long Island State Park Commission since 1924, he has created recreational areas on the ocean and inland which have revolutionized the concept of public parks and seaside resorts, and built a system of magnificent highways set in parkland and sheltered by skillful planting from the drab commonplaces of suburbia. He has brought city and country within easy reach of each other.

"For the family of simple means he has developed clean beaches and a thousand-acre playground which formerly only the privileged could enjoy; out of a swamp and a mountain of ashes he has made a site for the World's Fair, and, ultimately, another park for New York City.

"Whatever his hand had touched has achieved beauty, dignity, and a kind of utility which would have been particularly gratifying to the man in whose honor the Roosevelt medal is awarded.

"Mr. Moses has the combative qualities of Theodore Roosevelt, and his work has offered him ample opportunity to exercise them. His efforts in behalf of the public have brought him into conflict with powerful individuals and groups whom he has fought with the crusader's grim satisfaction, and almost invariably either defeated or converted them. In most of the enterprises of which he has been the leader, he has served without compensation. In a department of the City Government which in the past has been too often regarded as an incomparable trough for the faithful he has conducted a public works on principles of practical efficiency without reference to politics. Many of his projects are self-liquidating. . . ."

Righteousness Chosen

The Roosevelt medal shows on one side a head of Theodore Roosevelt and on the other a flaming sword with the motto: "If I Must Choose Between Righteousness and Peace, I Choose Righteousness." It was designed by James Earle Fraser.

The committee of awards which voted the medals to Senator Glass and Mr. Moses consisted of Mrs. Grant La Farge, Chairman; F. Trubee Davison, Hermann Hagedorn, David Hinshaw, Christopher La Farge, Alexander Lambert, Mrs. James Russell Parsons, Albert Shaw, and William Allen White.

The Roosevelt medal went to Dr. James Hardy Dillard last year.

Other recipients of the medal were Elihu Root, Oliver Wendell Holmes, and Charles W. Eliot in 1924; Gifford Pinchot, George Bird Grinnell, and Martha Burry in 1925; William S. Sims, Albert J. Beveridge, and Daniel Carter Beard in 1926; John J. Pershing, Herbert Hoover, and John Bassett Moore in 1927; Charles Evans Hughes, Frank M. Chapman, and Charles A. Lindbergh in 1928; Herbert Putnam, Owen Wister, and Owen D. Young, in 1929; Richard E. Byrd, William Green, and Hornell Hastings Hart in 1930; Benjamin N. Cardozo, Hamlin Garland, and C. Hart Merriam in 1931; Robert A. Millikan in 1932; Stephen Vincent Benet in 1933; Samuel A. Seabury and William Allen White in 1934; Dr. William Hallock Park in 1935, and Helen Keller and Anne Sullivan Macy in 1936.

Cortez' Letter to Spain's King Goes to University of Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—An original letter of Hernando Cortez, dated Oct. 15, 1524, addressed to Emperor Charles V of Spain, is but one of the priceless manuscript documents pertaining to Mexico that has come into the possession of the University of Texas.

The University Library has announced the purchase from heirs of the late Garcia Icazbalceta, eminent Mexican scholar and bibliophile, of the collection of 160 rare books and 50,000 pages of manuscript assembled during his lifetime.

Most interesting of the imprints are the ancient Sixteenth Century volumes, including the first book ever to come from a printing press on the American continent. This volume is the famous "Doctrina Breve of Zumarraga," published in 1543-44.

It was pointed out that the 45 Sixteenth Century imprints in the Icazbalceta Collection, added to two already in the University's possession, give this institution a larger number than is to be found in any institution other than the John Carter Brown Library. In the whole world only 240 Mexican imprints of that period are known.

Significant among the collection's manuscripts are some 60 or more descriptions of Mexican political subdivisions made in response to a call in 1579 by Philip II of Spain.

"These are of the greatest historical importance," Donald Coney, University Librarian, declared. "They are in an excellent state of preservation. Each alcalde drew up his own report on his own initiative and in his own individual style. Practically every one of these descriptions is bound and each of them contains one or more maps of the political subdivision in question.

"As a result, aside from the contents of the documents, there is found one of the finest collections of hand-drawn maps imaginable. One of these maps is so large that when we opened it up it had to be spread upon the floor, and is about the size of six by nine feet.

"Many of these maps are beautifully illuminated and give pictorial evidence of the type of tribute collected and other facts of an historical character."

United Peace Front at Temple

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11 — With the sanction of Temple University's administration, a score of student groups here recently inaugurated a movement to organize a "united student front in the interest of world peace."

Leaders of the movement have obtained the consent of Dr. Charles E. Beury, President of Temple, to transform Wednesday's traditional all-student convocation, held annually to welcome old and new students, into a mass meeting to promote international amity. University officials approved a plan to dismiss all classes to insure a complete student body attendance.

The meeting, first of its kind at the University, is the result of the activity of a group of student leaders interested in a united peace program, rather than in sporadic peace movements by individual organizations, on the campus.

The convocation is supported by a group more varied in opinion and more representative of the entire student body than ever before in the history of campus peace programs.

Interpreting the movement as "an indication of a future trend," the official student organ, Temple University News, expressed the hope that "this group will keep its dealings on a practical level, and avoid the high-flung theoretical issues which have led it in the past down a dead-end street."

Radio Studied For Annoyances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Radio programs are now being analyzed for their "annoyances," according to an article by Prof. Gilbert Fraunhar of Harvard University in the October issue of the Public Opinion Quarterly published by the School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University. Starting with high school pupils, tables of annoyance have been graphed. Professor Fraunhar writes, as to "what people dislike, what annoys, irritates or disgusts them, what they rule out of their listening experience."

The results show, the article continues, that the degree of annoyability is greater among persons over 35 years of age and higher in women than in men, and that the groups which favor the national popular variety, comedy, and dramatic programs are of the "middle-to-low ranks in the intensity of annoyance."

"There is a rather marked relationship between the number of stations listened to and the annoyance," the study states. "This is possibly due to a desire on the part of the older listeners and those annoyed to protect themselves from annoyance by restricting their exploration over the dial."

Bureau of Census Grows With Nation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau, which is going to do a lot of counting in 1940, checked up Oct. 10 and found there wasn't enough room available in Washington to do the work.

It asked real estate men to see what they could do about supplying 420,000 square feet of floor space. If necessary, officials said, the Bureau will guarantee enough rental to warrant a new building.

Senator Reynolds Urges Alaskan Military Base

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, came out strongly Oct. 10 for the military development of Alaska.

In an interview published in the Army and Navy Journal, Senator Reynolds recommended establishment of a large Army air base at Fairbanks and Naval air bases at Kodiak and Sitka. The United States, he said, also should have defenses at Atu, which is several hundred miles west of the Hawaiian Islands and is the closest United States point to Japan.

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Gus Dorais Brings Titans for Contest Here—Ruppert Farm System Pays Dividends

Taste of Midwest Football Coming to Fenway Tomorrow

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A squad of 35 husky football players representing the University of Detroit clattered out onto the Fenway gridiron this afternoon for a brief limbering-up workout in preparation for their intersectional game with Boston College tomorrow.

With ideal football weather promised, one of the largest holiday crowds in many years is expected to flock to the Red Sox ball yard to watch this contest.

Detroit will answer tomorrow's opening whistle with two victories and one defeat for their 1938 season's record. The Titans had a hard opener against Purdue, one of the power-houses in the Big Ten Conference, and lost 19 to 6. Considering the fact that Detroit was outweighed and outmanned by a large margin, much credit is being given the Titans for their ability to break into the scoring column and for their great resistance on defense, holding the Boilermakers to three touchdowns. From that game on Detroit has been on the victory side, defeating Kalamazoo Teachers, 7 to 0, and walking all over Catholic University, 27 to 0.

Coached All-Stars

The Titans have in their coach, Charles "Gus" Dorais, one of the leading "little college coaches" in the country. In August of 1936 he was elected by the football fans of the nation to the head coach position of the College-All-Stars. More than a million fans cast their vote to have Dorais lead the All-stars against the Green Bay Packers, professional league champions of that year.

The team Dorais will send against the Eagles, whom they defeated last year, 14 to 0, will be a very different unit than the one that came here a year ago. Of that starting eleven Ray Larsen, left end, Capt. Joe Cieslak, right tackle, Al Oliveto, halfback, Johnny Shade and Frank Kondraski, guards, and Andy Farkas, halfback, are gone.

It will be recalled that the Titans had to get the breaks to beat the Eagles last fall. B. C. gained 108 yards by running and 34 by passing to 38 by running and 33 by passing for the Titans. But the Detroiters proved better able to navigate on a field that was ankle deep in water in spots and also more adept in handling the slippery ball. An 80-yard run by Oliveto, now graduated, gave Detroit the first touchdown in the opening period. Farkas, now with the Washington Redskins, scored the other from the one-yard line after some good passing had brought the ball down the field.

Dorais says his team is as good defensively as that of 1937. But it hasn't the ball carriers. The Detroit eleven is well equipped with a varied assortment of forward-passing plays and if the receivers are able to snare the ball the Eagles will be in for a very busy afternoon.

Gintoff in Backfield

Coach Gil Dobie of the B. C. team has had to do some juggling in his backfield because of the loss of Ira Jivelekian, star halfback. Jivelekian received an injury in the Northeastern game which is expected to keep him out of play for several weeks. However, Fella Gintoff, a very capable triple-threat boy, has been moved into the backfield and will see plenty of service tomorrow afternoon. Two other new faces are scheduled to start for the Eagles tomorrow. Leo Reardon has been assigned to the right guard position with Pete Cignetti getting the call at fullback.

With two minor victories tucked away, the Eagles having defeated Canisius, 62 to 12, and Northeastern, 13 to 0, tomorrow's game is the first major test for Dobie's charges.

Cornell University Signs Blair Gullion

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 11 (AP)—Blair Gullion, basketball and track coach at the University of Tennessee for the past two years, was signed yesterday as head coach of basketball at Cornell, succeeding John H. (Bo) Rowland.

An all-Conference center at Purdue in 1922 and 1924, Gullion coached football, basketball and baseball at Hartford City, (Ind.) schools from 1924 to 1927. He was Director of Athletics and basketball coach at Earlham College from 1927 to 1935, when he went to Tennessee.

Earlham won the Indiana intercollegiate championship in 1933-34 under Gullion, winning 24 games without a defeat. His Tennessee team won the Southestern Conference title in 1935-36. In the past eight seasons, Gullion's Earlham and Tennessee teams have won 89 games and lost only 33.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

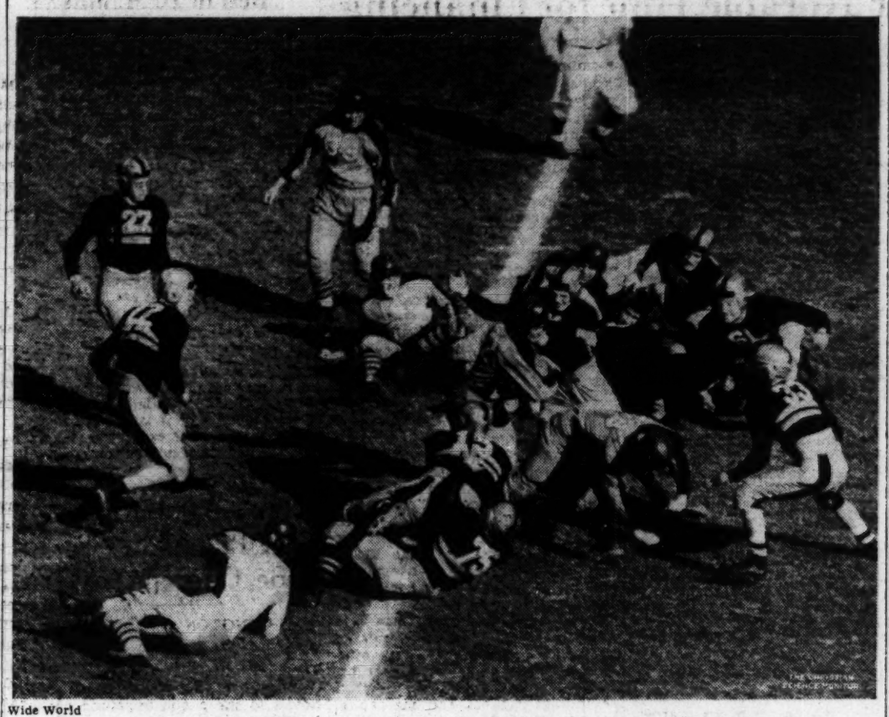
Today a Year Ago

New York Yankees winners' share of World Series "gate" $6,471.11 a man. Losing Giants received $4,489.95 each.

Three Years Ago

Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio asserted "most" of Ohio State University football stars were on the State's pay roll.

No Wonder Columbia Took to the Air



Wide World

Sid Luckman, Columbia star, finds the problem of trying to crack the Army line a rather hazardous affair. The brilliant passer later opened the Cadets defense with his forwards and led his teammates to a 20-18 victory. Army meets Harvard in the Stadium Saturday.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

More Power to Yankees

Baseball's paying populace is asking once again: What can be done about the Yankees? There is a rapidly growing contention that Joe McCarthy's monopoly is causing a decrease in interest throughout the major leagues.

There may be something to this suspicion, but there isn't much that can be done about it outside of the offices of the various Yankee opponents.

The answer to this seemingly puzzling situation would not be found in a break-up of the 1938 Yankees. It might take care of the problem for a while, yes. But Colonel Ruppert's excellent far-flung farm and scouting systems would soon have the club back on top.

The only permanent solution, apparently, lies in a general improvement of farm and scouting systems over the entire majors. It is up to the Red Sox, Indians and Tigers to grow to the size of the champs in the American League; up to the National to develop a winner that can make a respectable showing in the World Series.

Such exhibitions as the Yankees and Cubs staged at Wrigley Field and Yankee Stadium last week, tend to chase fans away from major league parks. But how can the Yanks be blamed? They played championship baseball and won four straight. It was the Cubs who gave the sorrowful exhibition. If they had played the brand of ball during the regular season that they played against the Yankees, Gabby Hartnett would not return as manager next season. A dozen reasons and excuses can be afforded for the Cubs. But no matter how you look at the situation, they made a pretty miserable showing with the reputation of their league at stake. More power to the Yankees, and Joe McCarthy. It's about time the other clubs arose from their slumber.

⁂

Now that the World Series has passed into history, all will probably remain quiet on the baseball front until the annual big league meetings in December, scheduled this year at New York.

If you believe information broadcast by club owners and managers during the Yankee-Cub farce, this off season will feature wholesale trading and buying. Every club official predicts a strong market, which, incidentally, may open long before the mid-year sessions get under way.

The collapse of the Pittsburgh Pirates and New York Giants at critical stages of the pennant race should open the way for deals in the National League. Bill Terry, the Giant manager, wants a first baseman who can hit home runs at the Polo Grounds. He also needs pitching. But who doesn't? The Pirates, in the past, have been slow to enter the market. However, the 1938-39 off season may be an exception.

Bill McKechnie has the club that will bear watching next spring. In Buck McCormick, Johnny Vander Meer, Harry Craft and Lee Grissom, the canny Scot has under his wing four of the rising young stars of baseball.

In the American League, the Red Sox, Indians and Tigers have the best chance to snap the Yankee monopoly. With improved pitching, any one of the three might give the champs a tumble, particularly the Sox, who led the majors in batting this past season. Oscar Vitt is rumored to be planning a wholesale shakeup at Cleveland.

Gabby Hartnett Ready to Break Up Cubs' Lineup

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—New faces, plenty of them, will be around when the Chicago Cubs take the field next year, says Manager Gabby Hartnett.

There is little doubt the Cubs would like to have Joe "Ducky" Medwick, a power in the St. Louis Cardinal attack, and rumors already were out that the Cubs would make a serious bid for the slugging outfielder. And if trades or money will not bring Medwick, reports had the Cubs ready to shift to Johnny Mize, another Card power unit.

"Winning a pennant doesn't mean anything unless you can put a powerful club against the Yankees," said Hartnett as he returned from the World Series in which the Yanks took the Cubs in four straight games.

"It's bad enough when a team doesn't get base hits with men on the bases," he declared. "It's worse when you can't get even a fly ball with a man on third waiting to score. That's the way we were almost all of the season. We hit into too many double plays. What we have to have is somebody who at least can hit a ball beyond the infield. Even a man with a light batting average should be able to do that much."

Hartnett was not sure of how or where he would get that power, but he was desperate enough after the Cubs' World Series showing to cry, "I'll trade anybody except Stan Hack, Bill Lee, Clay Bryant and Dizzy Dean."

World Series Composite Box Score

By the Associated Press

New York Yankees (A. L.)

Player	g	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	bb	so	Pct.	po	a	e	Pct.
Crosetti, s.s.	4	16	1	4	2	1	1	6	2	4	.250	16	10	1	.963
Rolfe, 3b	4	18	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	3	.167	0	4	2	.667
Henrich, r.f.	4	16	3	4	1	0	1	1	0	1	.250	6	0	1	.857
DiMaggio, c.f.	4	15	4	4	0	0	1	2	1	1	.267	10	0	0	1.000
Gehrig, 1b	4	14	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	3	.286	25	3	0	1.000
Dickey, c	4	15	2	6	0	0	1	2	1	0	.400	31	5	0	1.000
Selkirk, l.f.	3	10	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	.200	3	0	0	1.000
*Hoag, l.f.	2	5	3	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	.400	1	0	0	1.000
Powell, l.f.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Gordon, 2b	4	15	3	6	2	0	1	6	1	3	.400	12	12	2	.923
Ruffing, p	2	6	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	.167	2	4	0	1.000
Gomez, p	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Pearson, p	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333	2	0	0	1.000
Murphy, p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	4	135	22	37	6	1	5	21	11	16	.274	108	39	6	.961

*Batted for Gomez, eighth inning, second game.

Chicago Cubs (N. L.)

Player	g	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi	bb	so	Pct.	po	a	e	Pct.
Hack, 3b	4	17	3	8	1	0	0	1	1	2	.471	4	4	0	1.000
Herman, 2b	4	16	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	4	.188	5	14	2	.905
Demaree, l.f.-r.f.	3	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	.100	6	0	0	1.000
‡Cavarretta, r.f.	4	13	1	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	.462	4	1	0	1.000
Marty, c.f.	3	12	1	6	1	0	1	5	0	2	.500	7	0	0	1.000
**Reynolds, c.f.-l.f.	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	.000	7	0	0	1.000
Hartnett, c.	3	11	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	.091	14	3	0	1.000
†O'Dea, c	3	5	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	.200	5	0	0	1.000
Collins, 1b	4	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	.133	38	1	0	1.000
Jurges, s.s.	4	13	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	.231	11	7	1	.947
Lee, p.	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	1	0	0	1.000
Dean, p.	2	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.667	0	2	0	1.000
Bryant, p.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Russell, p.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
French, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	2	0	1.000
Root, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
Page, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1.000
Carleton, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
§Galan	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
¶Lazzeri	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	0	0	0	.000
Totals	4	136	9	33	4	1	2	8	6	26	.243	102	35	3	.979

†Batted for Lee, eighth inning, first game; batted for French, ninth inning, third game.
‡Batted for French, ninth inning, second game.
§Batted for Russell, seventh inning, third game; batted for Lee, fourth inning, fourth game.
¶Batted for Jurges, ninth inning, third game; batted for Root, seventh inning, fourth game.
**Batted for Dean ninth inning, fourth game.

Pitching Records

New York

	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	P.C.	ERA
Ruffing	2	2	18	17	4	3	2	11	0	0	2	0	1.000	1.50
Gomez	1	0	7	9	3	3	1	5	0	0	1	0	1.000	3.86
Pearson	1	1	9	5	2	1	2	9	0	0	1	0	1.000	1.00
Murphy	1	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00

Chicago

	G	CG	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO	WP	HB	W	L	P.C.	ERA
Lee	2	0	11	15	6	3	1	8	0	1	0	2	.000	2.45
Dean	2	0	8⅓	8	6	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	.000	6.75
Bryant	1	0	5⅓	6	4	4	5	0	0	0	0	1	.000	7.20
French	3	0	3⅓	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	.000	3.00
Russell	2	0	1⅔	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0.00
Root	1	0	3	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	.000	3.00
Page	1	0	1⅓	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	18.00
Carleton	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	.000	...

Composite Score by Innings

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York (A. L.)	0	7	0	0	2	4	0	7	2	—22
Chicago (N. L.)	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	3	0	—9

Earned Runs—New York (A. L.) 19, Chicago (N. L.) 7. Stolen Bases—Dickey, Rolfe, Gordon. Sacrifice Hits—Ruffing, Demaree. Double Plays—New York 4 (Crosetti to Gehrig, Crosetti to Gordon to Gehrig (2); Gordon to Crosetti to Gehrig); Chicago 3 (Jurges to Herman to Collins, Collins unassisted, Herman to Jurges to Collins). Left on Bases—New York 34, Chicago 36. Umpires—Moran and Sears, National League; Kolls and Hubbard, American League. Times of Games—First, 1h. 53m.; second, 1h. 53m.; third, 1h. 57m.; fourth, 2h. 11m.

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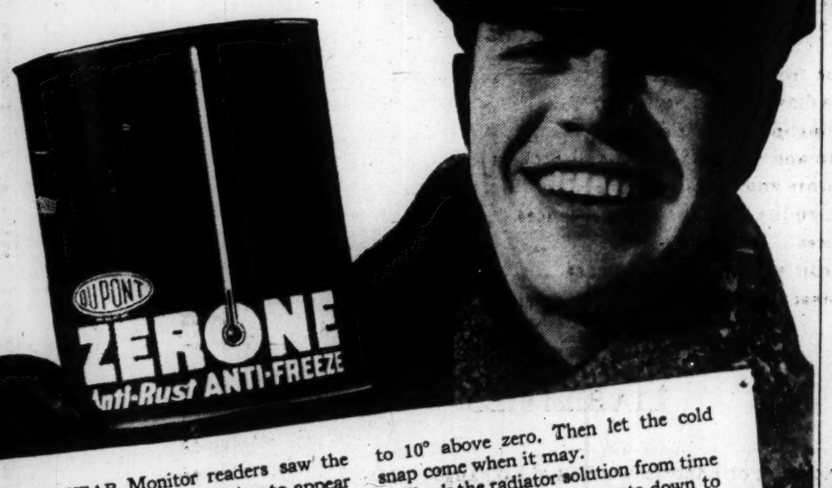

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ONLY $1.00 A GALLON—MADE BY DU PONT

New Football Coaches Have Done Very Well

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The football fates have been exceedingly gentle this fall with most of the prominent new coaches and their teams.

"New" applies only in the sense the coaches are new to their material and school.

A rapid glance around the football map finds George Munger of Penn, Tad Wieman of Princeton, Fritz Crisler of Michigan, Tex Oliver of Oregon, Bill Wood of Army, Joel Hunt of Georgia, Harry Mehre of Mississippi and Rex Enright of South Carolina of the new leaders holding their own at this stage.

Munger is the current wonder boy of eastern football. With what appeared to be ordinary material in September, he has licked Lafayette and Yale and pulled Penn out of the doldrums.

Wears a Uniform

The Quaker coach is a worker. He wears a uniform in practice and on the bench Saturdays and, as he is only 29, can run most of his operatives into the ground. His squad is magnificently conditioned.

Penn proved powerful overland and capable on defense against Yale, the first major test. Penn does not make a habit of beating the Blue. When it was over and Yale had been shut out for the first time since Ducky Pond was made head coach, the alumni were ready to run Munger for President.

Wieman and Wood, the other major newcomers in the East, both failed their first big test, but there were large chunks of hope in each case.

Princeton put up a magnificent fight against Dartmouth for a half. The work of a big, but green, line and a little sophomore back, Eddie McCormick, showed the Tigers not yet ready for serious business, but sure to be dangerous against Yale and Harvard.

Army, after knocking off Wichita and Virginia Tech in awesome fashion, started as though it would shove Columbia out the ball park Saturday. Poor quarterbacking—forward passing after ground plays had brought the team almost the length of the field—hurt the Cadets. But the line is solid and durable and the blocking excellent. Wood should have a whale of a November team.

Crisler has done better than all right thus far. Michigan trimmed Michigan State for the first time in five years in its opener and then went on to hand pitiful Chicago a thorough whipping in its Big Ten opener. The Wolverines split eight games last year and indications are they will do better.

Hunt Doing Well

Hunt, who replaced Mehre at Georgia, has won three in a row. The Bulldogs have licked The Citadel, South Carolina and Furman, the latter by a healthy 38-7 count. They face Mercer, Saturday, then head into heavy weather with Holy Cross.

Mehre, snapped up by Mississippi, also has taken three, a 20-7 licking of Louisiana State being the most impressive win. The odds are Harry will have a few surprises for Vanderbilt.

Enright, enlisted after the 1937 team lost six, tied one and won five, hasn't had as much success with South Carolina. The team beat Erskine and Xavier, lost to Georgia 7-6, and then lost to Wake Forest, 20-19. Davidson is the next opponent.

Tex Oliver at Oregon is riding high. Oregon tops the Pacific Coast Conference with two wins and has had two weeks to prepare for games with Stanford, Fordham and Southern California.

Chief credit for Oregon's rise is given to two sophomore left halfbacks, Jim Nicholson and Jay Graybeal, and an improved squad spirit. The offense has running and passing strength, but is shy on kicking. Right now Oregon is California's chief threat in the race for the Coast Conference title.

Lord Hawke

LONDON, Oct. 11 (CP)—Lord Hawke, famous old-time Yorkshire batsman and noted cricket authority, passed on yesterday.

Lord Hawke, seventh Baron of his line, acquired fame as one of the greatest county cricket captains, and as President of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club since 1910 was mainly responsible for building the club into the great side it is today. He was President of the Marylebone Cricket Club from 1914 to 1918, and Treasurer of that governing body from 1932 until last April.

As a batsman he had the happy knack of rising to the occasion and his last-wicket stands with David Hunter are still remembered. This partnership set up a Yorkshire last-wicket record of 148 against Kent in 1898. Lord Hawke himself scored more than 13,000 runs in first-class cricket. He played the game in Canada, Australia, India, South Africa, South America, the West Indies and the United States, and captained Yorkshire for 28 seasons. His "Recollections and Reminiscences" were published in 1924.

Scholastic Record Counts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—When Coach Ossie Solem started looking for additional quarterbacks, he first reviewed the scholastic records of all his players. He found Ed Burke, guard, and Ed Rodiek, a center, in the upper bracket. The result was that Burke and Rodiek are now understudying the veteran Bill Hoffman in the quarterback role.

Pirates Sell Two

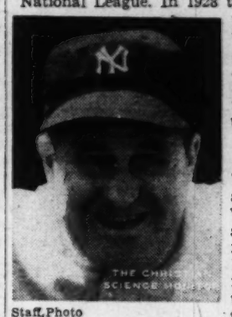
PITTSBURGH, Oct. 11 (AP)—In a combination shakeup and economy move the Pittsburgh Pirate professional football club yesterday sold Frank Filchock, formerly of Indiana University, to the Washington Redskins of the National League and Tom Burnette, formerly of North Carolina, to the Philadelphia Eagles.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Who Will Do It?

Back in 1908 when the Chicago Cubs of the National League had won their second successive World Series from the Detroit Tigers of the American League, after losing only one game and tieing another with the Tigers in the series of 1907 and 1908, the baseball fans of the country were discussing with much interest where the American League could find a club that would keep the Cubs from winning their third straight series in 1909. In 1911, when the Philadelphia Athletics had made it two straight for the American League, the question came up again, but with the burden placed on the National League this time. In 1916, after the Boston Red Sox had made it two straight for the American League, the question was reversed again and the fan was wondering just what team could put the National League on the winning side of the ledger and stop a three-straight for the Red Sox. In 1921 and 1922 the New York Giants took two straight and the question then became what team could keep John McGraw's champions from making it three straight for the National League. In 1928 the New York Yankees had two straight to their credit and the question centered around them for the first time. In 1930 Connie Mack and his Philadelphia Athletics had their second chance to make it three straight. And this year found the Yankees, for the second time, in position to make it three straight for the American League.



Staff Photo

Joseph V. McCarthy

Always Answered

Well in the past the question had always been answered and those teams which looked so good in winning their second successive World Series just could not run it up to three straight. In most cases this was due to the fact that some other team in their own league beat them out for the pennant the next year and so they never even got into their third successive World Series. In 1909 the Pittsburgh Pirates deposed the Chicago Cubs from the National League championship. In 1912 one of the greatest of those great Boston Red Sox teams eliminated Connie Mack and his Athletics before they could get into their third successive series. In 1917, after the Red Sox had won the series pennant in 1915 and 1916 and looked invincible for the next year, the Chicago White Sox came along and kept them out of that World Series. It was not until 1922 that a team again had a chance to make it three straight and this time it was the Giants who fell before the Yankees in 1923. Then in 1929 the Athletics deposed the Yankees as American League champions to keep them from their third straight. But after winning the next two World Series pennants and then qualifying for the third straight series, the Athletics fell before the St. Louis Cardinals. And so up to 1938 some team always came up to nip the ambitions of those who were in line to make it three straight.

No Answer This Year

But when the Yankees succeeded last fall in putting themselves in line to make it three straight this year, the question became more serious than ever before, because the Yankees had not only won their 1937 league pennant by a margin of 13 games; but they had gone through the World Series with four victories in five games and had won those victories in a very impressive fashion. So when the American League season of 1938 started, they were decided favorites to win their pennant and qualify for the World Series. That the winning team in the National would be strong enough to defeat the World Champions of 1936 and 1937 did not seem very likely and so when the Cubs started out to try to keep Manager McCarthy and his players from making a new record for straight victories, the Yankees were again decided favorites. That this was justified has been clearly proven. And so Joseph V. McCarthy has accomplished something that such other great managers as Connie Mack, Frank L. Chance, Bill Carrigan, John J. McGraw and Miller Huggins were never able to do. As a result the question as to who can stop those Yankees was unanswered this year.

How About Four Straight?

The question has lengthened out a little now and it has become who will be able to stop the Yankees from winning their fourth successive American League and World Series pennants next year. It looks to me as if it was going to be just as difficult a task in 1939 as it proved to be in 1938. Connie Mack, Jimmy Dykes and Joe McCarthy are quoted as having said that the Yankees of 1938 were the best team they had ever seen and when you recall the fact that Mack has seen every major league team since and even before the American League started, his opinion is deserving of finality. The Yankees team has always been known as a power-house at bat; but it showed in the recent World Series that it is also one of the best defensive teams in history. In the pitcher's box, behind the plate, at short, second and in center field, the most important positions on a team, the Yankees have tremendous strength and as the men occupying those places are comparatively young, the team should be just as strong there in 1939 as it was this year. And when you turn to the other positions, you find them just about as well fortified. Lots of things can happen in major-league baseball between now and next October; but it would take a rash prophet at this writing to predict that Manager McCarthy and his Yankees will not make it four straight.

Eastern Football Briefs

By the Associated Press

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Army had an unusually long Monday drill on the offense and defense to be used against Harvard at Boston next Saturday. Coach Bill Wood first had the "B" team demonstrate the formations Harvard is expected to use, then ran the varsity through its plays with a careful check on assignments. Wood plans no scrimmage this week but will devote the time to polishing up assignments and correcting details. The missed placements which cost the Cadets the Columbia game will receive special attention. The varsity line-up was unchanged but John McDavid moved up to right end on the second team to replace Samuel, who has an injured ankle.

⁂

ITHACA, N. Y.—Carl Snavely, Cornell coach, showed his first three elevens a few new tricks to spring on Syracuse Saturday in yesterday's light workout. The varsity was the same as that which started the Harvard game with the exception of the halfbacks. George Peck continued to work in with Whit Baker and Hal McCullough.

⁂

NEW YORK—Fordham's Rams, prearing for their first major test against Purdue, had a long, light workout including calisthenics, individual blocking drills for the linemen and signal practice for two full teams. Earl Walsh, who scouted the Boilermakers, explained Purdue plays in a blackboard drill.

⁂

NEW YORK—Columbia's varsity was given an extra day of rest after its triumph over the Army while the "B" squad scrimmaged against the freshmen to begin the week's preparations for the Colgate game. The yearlings won the tussle, 6-0.

⁂

HAMILTON, N. Y.—Coach Andy Kerr of Colgate tutored his squad on a special pass defense, designed to stop Columbia's Sid Luckman Saturday, besides giving them a few new plays. Hal Lube, Colgate's star passer, impersonated his rival and peppered the first team with aerials.

⁂

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse had a secret practice session for Cornell and plans to drill behind barred gates all week working on a defense to halt the Big Red machine. Coach Ossie Solem called for a heavy Monday drill to overcome any mental letdown after the crushing victory over Maryland.

⁂

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Concentration in the Brown football camp yesterday was on the reserves as the top string crew was given a partial day of rest, aimed at preparation for the engagement with Dartmouth at Hanover on Saturday yesterday's work was rugged for the reserves, an hour's scrimmage against the freshmen, and light for the varsity array, an hour's drill on pass defence, and new offensive plays.

⁂

WORCESTER, Mass.—Facing the stern task of sending his undefeated Holy Cross team into Pittsburgh next Saturday to meet the powerful Carnegie Tech array, Coach Eddie Anderson was jolted yesterday when Silus Titus, his first string center, reported on the practice field with a charleyhorse. This injury, in addition to the likely loss of John Kellar, 204-pound starting tackle, gives Coach Anderson plenty to do between now and Thursday night when the squad leaves for Pittsburgh.

⁂

HANOVER, N. H.—For the first time this season, Dartmouth's squad underwent Monday contact work yesterday, Coach Earl Blaik driving the second and third teams in an hour's scrimmage. All this activity indicated Dartmouth is particularly anxious to deevlop reserves for the important test with Brown Saturday. Meanwhile the first team worked on several new plays. With the varsity were Howie Nopper, No. 2 back; Jim Parks, right end, and Joe Cottone, back.

⁂

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Navy gridders are tuning up their touted offensive in preparation for their big league debut against Yale Saturday. The Big Blue and Gold team, unscored on in three tune-up contests stressed timing of the plays Head Coach H. J. (Hank) Hardwick has conjured up to confound the Elis at New Haven.

⁂

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Except for Bill John and Brownie Brikley, Yale's starting lineup against Penn got a rest from contact work yesterday while Ducky Pond put the Blues through a reorganized defense mechanism. The reserves for the most part scrimmaged against the jayvees for 90 minutes. Despite the battering the squad received in Philadelphia all but Stu Hemingway reported. During the scrimmage the jayvees were unable to score. Fred Burr and Chuck Wooster took turns intercepting their passes. Jim McClelland, Bill Snavely, and Bill Starbuck handled the backing up job capably.

Redskins Sign Manton

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Washington Redskins signed yesterday Tillie Manton, placekicking halfback released last week by the New York Giants. This is the third year of professional football for Manton, a former Texas Christian player.

Commerce and Finance

Board Sees Above-Average Corn Crop; Third Best Wheat Crop

Business and Industry

Sheet Steel Cut To Auto Trade $4 A Ton, Is Report

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—An announcement by Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., subsidiary of U. S. Steel, that it would "meet any prices instituted by independents" on sheet steel for the automotive trade, brought into the open today recent "unofficial" price concessions ranging up to $4 a ton.

The purchasing agent for one large automobile company said that prices $4 under the published quotations for sheet metal had been offered by some steel manufacturers for two months because the supply of sheet steel exceeded orders.

C. V. McKaig, Vice-President of U. S. Steel in charge of sales, was quoted here as saying he expected no official announcement of reduced prices by his company, although, he said, "we had to follow." Mr. McKaig was here on a business trip.

Most of the large automobile companies, including the Ford Motor Co. which was reported to have contracted for 50,000 tons at the unofficially reduced price, declined to comment on the price cuts.

Affected by the price reductions, according to reports in Pittsburgh steel circles, were cold and hot rolled sheets and hot rolled strip, but not strip bars.

Automotive men here said the reductions would be comparatively unimportant in the cost of producing an automobile. Approximately a ton and a half of steel goes into the average motorcar, but hardly more than a quarter of a ton of it is sheet steel. On the basis of those figures, a $4 a ton cut in sheet steel prices would mean a saving of only $1 in the cost of producing one automobile.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—The Wall Street Journal says today in a Detroit dispatch that major steelmakers, led by United States Steel and Bethlehem Steel, have reduced the price of sheet steel to Detroit automobile manufacturers $4 a ton.

The cut was said to be retroactive covering all present orders as yet undelivered.

Heavy commitments have been made at the new lower prices and additional concessions were to be made on steel strip bars, according to the report.

While price shading has been fairly prevalent for some weeks, the dispatch continued, a real break in the price structure did not begin until when last week Ford Motor Company placed a contract reputedly in the neighborhood of 50,000 tons.

A $4 a ton cut would bring Detroit delivered prices on hot rolled sheets to $2.05 a hundredweight, against the former $2.25, and on cold rolled sheets to $3.10 compared with $3.30. The old prices included a 10-cent differential over Pittsburgh and other basing points.

SEC Permits Utility To Pay Dividends

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has approved the declaration and payment of three preferred quarterly dividends by Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.

The Commission's order applied to the regular Nov. 15, 1938, quarterly dividends on the cumulative 6 per cent preferred stock, series "A," the cumulative preferred stock, 5 per cent series, and the 5 per cent cumulative preference stock.

The Commission's approval was granted subject to the following conditions:

1. To the extent that Nov. 15 dividend requirements may exceed 1938 earnings available at the dividend declaration date, and to the extent that the company may be required to charge any deficiency to "surplus at Dec. 31, 1937," the company shall restore to the surplus account an equivalent amount out of its next available earnings.

2. To the extent that dividends have been paid to the company by its subsidiaries during the current year other than out of 1938 earnings or surplus credits applicable to 1938 such excess shall be transferred from income account to "surplus at Dec. 31, 1937."

Nickel Plate Head Again Asks for Deposit of Notes

NEW YORK (AP) — George D. Brooke, President of New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad, has sent another letter to holders of the road's 6 per cent unsecured notes, which matured Oct. 1 last, asking deposits of the notes under a plan to extend the maturity three years.

Mr. Brooke said $2,400,000 face value of the $15,000,000 notes had as yet been undeposited. The road last week declared the plan operative.

Mr. Brooke asserted the road had insufficient cash to meet the maturity and also carry on railway operations.

Checks for Oct. 1, 1938, interest on the 6s were mailed to holders of deposited receipts of record Oct. 6, he added.

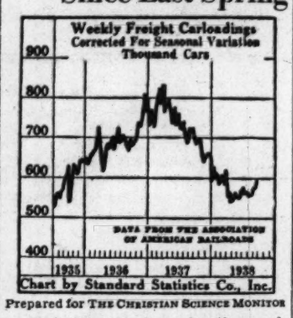
The undeposited 6s opened in New York Stock Exchange trading Monday at 80, unchanged from Saturday, and closed at 78½. The deposited notes were quoted in over-the-counter markets at around 55 bid, 63 asked.

Application to list the new extended notes on the New York Stock Exchange will be made shortly, he declared.

Failures Lowest in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the United States for the week ended Oct. 6 dropped to 192, lowest for any full week thus far in the year, from 203 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. A year ago they totaled 146.

Carloadings Best Since Last Spring



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Freight carloadings for the week ended September 24 total 593,000 (aljusted for seasonal variation), the highest figure since last spring.

Pittston Capital Readjustment Plan Receives Approval

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Pittston Co. at a special meeting at Dover, Del., have approved a capital readjustment plan for the company, it was announced here.

Pittston Co. is a holding company for the coal and other miscellaneous properties of the former Van Sweringen railroad empire, and is dominated by Alleghany Corp., top holding company in the former Van Sweringen corporate pyramid.

The plan as ratified, calls for the following:

1. Pittston would authorize $2,150,000 of ten-year 4 per cent collateral trust bonds, plus an amount equal to the accrued interest on the $2,050,000 debt to Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Series "A" of these bonds would be issued to defray the first $1,000,000 owed the C. & O. Series "B" would be exchanged for and remainder of the debt and accrued interest and in return for $100,000 new money which the C. & O. through Virginia Transportation Co. would lend to Pittston, if needed by Pittston.

2. Debt to Erie Railroad and its subsidiaries would be met by the issuance of $4,000,000 of 5 per cent non-cumulative ten-year unsecured income debentures junior to the new bonds and by 100,000 shares of new class "A" stock.

3. The present 1,075,000 no-par common shares now carried on the books at $15 a share, will under the approved plan be carried at $1 per share, and the $15,050,000 transferred to capital surplus.

Under the plan it was pointed out Pittston's lease of the coal properties of Pennsylvania Coal Co., which is 100 per cent owned by Erie Railroad, will be cancelled.

It was brought out at the meeting that the mines of Pennsylvania Coal Co., now idle, and which employ around 1,000 men, may be "reopened any day now." The mines are at Pittston, Pa.

Regulations Eased For Motor Carriers By New ICC Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Previous orders establishing minimum rates on a wide variety of products transported by motor carriers between Southeastern New York and Northeastern New Jersey and points in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, have been modified by the Interstate Commerce Commission so that motor carriers may on one day's notice file tariffs not in excess of the minimums for the products covered.

Orders issued by the ICC on Aug. 3 and Sept. 27, intended to check rate wars among motor carriers which were causing disruption in the business, came within the New England Motor Rate Conference. The commission said today that, as indicated in its original report, it was apprehensive that some motor carriers which did not participate in the deliberations of the conference would be required under its order to maintain class rates which are higher on their traffic in certain commodities, while carriers which submitted their rates to the conference would have commodity rates.

Cotton Ginned 29 P. C. Strict Middling White

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said that 29 per cent of this year's cotton crop ginned prior to October 1, was strict middling white or better in grade.

The bureau said 36 per cent was middling white, 16 per cent strict low middling or below and 19 per cent colored grades.

Only four per cent was shorter than ⅞ inch in staple length; 47 per cent ranged from ⅞ to 31-32 inch; 25 per cent ranged from 1 inch to 1-32 inches; 17 per cent ranged from 1 1-16 to 1 1-32, and 7 per cent 1⅛ inches or longer.

The bureau said 96 per cent of the cotton was of tenderable grades and staple lengths.

Patman Says His Chain Store Bill Will Pass

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Rep. Wright Patman (D) of Texas told the National Association of Independent Tire Dealers here that Congress would enact at the next session a bill regulating chain stores doing an annual business in excess of $250,000.

"The bill," he said, "is not designed to harm the small chains, but the large New York-controlled chains which drain all net profits from the small cities and gradually devitalize our home towns. I have been assured that my bill will be made H. R. No. 1 when the House convenes and I believe there is ample strength to pass the measure."

Canadian National Holiday

TORONTO, Oct. 10 (AP)—All Canadian stock and financial markets were closed today for Thanksgiving Day.

Officials Predict Highest Loan Rate For Corn Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Government forecast that the American corn crop would total 2,459,316,000 bushels this year prompted officials to say that the Government loan rate to growers was virtually sure to be 61 cents a bushel.

Such a rate would be the maximum permitted under the Crop Control Law, which provides for price-bolstering loans to farmers. The 61-cent figure would be 4 cents more than the rate the department indicated several weeks ago it was prepared to establish.

The crop law authorizes the department to provide a loan at 75 per cent of the "parity" price of corn—the price goal set up by Congress—if the average farm price on Nov. 15 is below that figure and the November crop report indicates a production of less than 2,717,000,000 bushels. Officials said it was unlikely the November report would raise the estimate to the latter figure or that prices would rise above the mandatory loan level.

The parity price now is 81 cents and the farm price 48 cents a bushel, officials said. Loans are being made on 1937 corn at the rate of 57 cents a bushel.

The corn crop forecast by the Federal Crop Reporting Board was about 7 per cent less than last year's harvest of 2,644,995,000 bushels, but 7 per cent larger than the 1927-36 average of 2,306,157,000.

The board said the quality of the crop was reported to be generally good. A per acre yield of 26.7 bushels was indicated, compared with 28.2 last year and 22.9 for the 10-year average.

Near-Record Wheat Crop

The board estimated the wheat crop at 940,229,000 bushels, the third largest on record. It contrasted with 873,993,000 bushels last year and 752,891,000 for the 10-year average. The estimate was divided as follows among types: winter, 688,458,000; durum, 41,610,000, and other spring, 210,161,000. The durum estimate compared with last year's yield of 27,791,000 bushels and 40,085,000 for the 10-year average. The production of other spring wheat last year was 161,100,000 and for the 10-year average, 166,410,000.

The board reported stocks of old corn on farms Oct. 1 at 352,134,000 bushels, the largest for that date in the 13 years that such estimates have been made. Stocks last year were only 60,571,000 bushels. Wheat stocks were estimated at 406,989,000 bushels compared with 326,503,000 last year.

Commenting on the general farm situation, the board said crops were turning out "about as expected" and that good yields of virtually all now appear assured. It stated, however, that yields per acre will average about 8 per cent below those of last year, but 8.6 per cent above the 1923-32, or pre-drought average.

September Weather Favorable

It said September weather improved crop prospects nearly 1 per cent. Principal changes were a 3 per cent increase in cotton, 4 per cent in soy beans, 2 per cent in grain sorghums and peanuts, and about 1 per cent in tobacco and barley. Decreases of 4 per cent in sweet potatoes and pecans, 3 per cent for buckwheat and 2 per cent for apples were indicated.

It said that farm pastures were the poorest on record in portions of the far Northwest, very poor in North Dakota, and poor compared with pre-drought standards in most of the Great Plains and Cotton Belt areas. They were described as excellent in the main dairy sections from Iowa to New England and the best since 1928 for the country as a whole.

The commercial vegetable crop will be about 20 per cent greater than a year ago, the Board said.

Factors Join to Make Present Favorable Time for Financing

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The two large capital flotations last week—Virginia Electric and Michigan Consolidated Gas, are taken here as harbingers of many nice new issues to come the rest of this month. True, none are slated for this week, but many are scheduled for later. The capital revamping of the Chicago ex-Insull utility system will contribute some $80,000,000 of Public Service of Northen Illinois bonds, and some additional refunding by Commonwealth Edison itself to cap the $150,000,000-odd of refunding it has done already this year. Ohio Power, operating subsidiary of American Gas & Electric, will do a handsome block of refunding, around $55,000,000, and use some of the proceeds to retire some bonds held by its parent. There will be some industrial financing; among others Firestone says it will borrow round $50,000,000; the rubber companies are doing well, thanks to the happy performance this summer of the rubber market.

Favorable Financing Time

Volume of new issues usually comes in rushes. There have been several this year; one in June-July, then a lull, then one in August; in September flotations fell off to a quarter of the August volume. Now everything combines to prompt another rush—peace prospects, favorable business outlook, end of Treasury financing for the time, and one of the sharpest upswings on record in the bond market. High-grades, second-grades, low-grades and even Nickel Plate issues have been rising; on one day last week the bond market on the New York Stock Exchange had the biggest day's volume since July.

One of the worries of investment bankers is that the supply of callable high-grade bonds is running out. A lively business has been done by shrewd investment custodians in selling callable issues above the call price; then the investment bankers refunded. Pickings left are poor.

Investment bankers have even begun to call over some of the refunding issues sold in recent years to see if they could refund them; strange to say, the Virginia Electric issue sold last week by Stone & Webster & Blodget, Inc., was one of these refundings of refundings. But for the most part the call price is too high, the coupon saving too low, the financing costs too large and the margin too narrow.

Nothing much seems to have come, or likely to come, from recent moves toward a simplification of the Securities Act of 1933. Morgan Stanley & Co.'s comprehensive brochure of last spring has brought many requests for copies but apparently no action. The Investment Bankers' Association is conducting a survey, and the Brookings Institute has circulated investment bankers with a lot of questions.

Life Companies Big Buyers

At the SEC a comprehensive survey of all bonds offered since 1900 is being made, but people here seem to think the chief benefit will be a better education for the SEC, one of whose members, Jerome Frank, aroused a good deal of comment here recently but no praise with a copy-book suggestion that corporations ought to finance with stock issues instead of bond issues. What the life insurance companies thought of this is not of record; they are not allowed to buy stocks anyway.

Meantime private purchases of new corporate issues by life insurance companies continue to eat into the available volume of public offerings by investment bankers. A recent article in the New York Times by Howard Calkins estimates that new corporate offerings taken by life insurance companies have risen to 32 per cent this year, or around $370,000,000; last year's total was estimated at 21½ per cent, that of 1936 at 9 per cent, 1935 at 10½ per cent, 1934 at 24 per cent, and there were none in 1933.

The President of Virginia Electric & Power Company, whose $37,500,000 offering of 3½'s was an immediate success last week, joined issue in the interminable controversy over the merits of this development by saying he didn't think it was good.

Advantages to borrower and lender are of course the saving on registration and underwriting fees, while the disadvantage is that the borrowing corporation doesn't establish its credit in the open market and the lending life insurance company has no sure market to unload on in the unlikely circumstaces that it wants to unload in some future year.

Conversion Features Gain

Given a good stock market for the rest of the year, an increasing percentage of new offerings will carry a conversion feature. Several recent ones have been successful, though Kuhn, Loeb's Youngstown convertible offering did not do so well, reminding investors of the Bethlehem 3½s a year ago. Commonwealth Edison's bankers are making good use of the conversion feature.

Most of the August offerings were public utilities; so are the bulk of those now on the fire. They offer most of the remaining opportunities for profitable refunding. When refundings run out and the capital market depends on new money offerings, a larger percentage of industrial offerings is likely, including steel bonds and oil debentures.

The charge is frequently made here by opponents of the Administration that political baiting of investors slows business by discouraging capital investment in new money offerings. Certainly the market for any kind of new bond offering has become largely institutional in recent years. But one answer, though a partial one, is also given here.

Many corporations find the funds for their own additions and betterments either out of plowed-in profits, or out of hearty deductions, from gross revenue, of funds for depreciation. Old property is replaced with new out of such side-tracked income without recourse to fresh borrowing from anybody. However, this is possible only in industries where the cost of new equipment does not run substantially in excess of the cost of old; it is not possible for industries in the expansion stage, like the utilities in the nineteen-twenties.

Steel's Shipments Best in 10 Months

By the Associated Press

New York

Shipments of finished steel products by U. S. Steel Corp. subsidiaries in September totaled 577,666 tons, compared with 558,634 in August, an increase of 19,032 tons. September shipments last year amounted to 1,047,962 tons.

Shipments in September were the largest since November, 1937, when they totaled 587,241 tons.

Shipments for the nine months ended September 30 amounted to 4,588,224 tons, against 10,956,846 in the first nine months of 1937.

$300,000,000 RFC 1½ P. C. Notes To Be Offered Nov. 1

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Morgenthau announced $300,000,000 worth of Reconstruction Finance Corporation notes would be sold on Nov. 1 to the public to refund outstanding publicly-held notes of the agency.

The maturity and interest rate of the new notes will be announced Oct. 24.

The Secretary explained that although the present RFC notes do not mature until Dec. 15, they would be refunded on Nov. 1 to leave the later date free for possible Treasury borrowing.

Mr. Morgenthau said no decision had been made, however, on whether the Treasury will borrow any money on Dec. 15, but that is the next regular date upon which Treasury financing would be expected.

Mr. Morgenthau said the RFC was not, at present, trying to borrow money for repayment of obligations to the Treasury, but that it had not abandoned its program of transferring its debt from the Treasury to the public. The RFC owes the Treasury about $600,000,000.

Consumer Paying 13½ Cents Per Dollar in Hidden Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — The average consumer in the United States is now paying 13½ cents in traceable indirect taxes in each dollar he spends, or $242 a year out of a $150-a-month salary and he will be paying still more next year, according to a study of hidden taxes contained in retail prices made by Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

Another five to six cents of hidden taxes lurk in the background, according to the study, in items that are either too elusive or too small individually to be tracked down and measured.

Increase in Taxes

The estimated total of 19 cents in indirect taxes contained in each dollar spent represents a rise of 0.9 cents in 1938 from the 1937 content, thanks to an increase of $500,000,000 in total taxes collected from the nation, most of which must be charged against the cost of goods and services produced.

The study estimates that taxes collected by Federal, state, and local governments will total $14,324,000,000 for the calendar year of 1938, as against a figure of $13,825,000,000 for 1937, an increase of $499,000,000. As Federal collections are expected to show little change in their combined total, the expansion is accounted for by increases in state and local tax collections, principally in various social security taxes.

The study eliminates from consideration all taxes difficult to "pass on" in prices—income, excess profits, estate, gift and inheritance taxes, realty taxes on owner-occupied residences, employees' share of social security taxes, etc.

Rent Taxes Heavy

Out of the total of $14,324,000,000, it finds a remainder of $9,324,000,000 in taxes which must be charged against the cost of producing $49,000,000,000 in goods and $11,500,000,000 in services—which the study estimates will be sold in 1938, or a ratio of 19 cents out of each purchasing dollar.

All such taxes as those included in this remainder, namely realty taxes on property occupied, employers' share of social security taxes, customs duties, excise taxes, etc., are as definitely a part of production and operating expenses as rent and wages, and must be just as definitely covered by selling prices, the report points out.

The study of traceable indirect taxes shows that rent conceals the largest proportion of taxes, 26.1 per cent. Next heaviest tax load is borne by the automobile; the study traces 20.3 cents in taxes contained in each dollar spent in the ownership and operation of a used car, and 21.3 cents on the dollar if the car is bought new. The average used car owner pays $36 a year in taxes for the privilege of driving his car 6,000 miles, according to the study; the man who buys a car pays approximately $51 annually in traceable taxes if he drives it an average of 8,000 miles each of the next three years.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Home Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Union Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Nov. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Oct. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Nov. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Nov. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Nov. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Nov. 10

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DOW-JONES NEWS TICKER

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

1784 ★ 1938

A CONDENSED STATEMENT *of* CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of September 28, 1938

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$303,311,390.17
United States Government Securities		111,947,594.36
State and Municipal Securities		14,740,848.72
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers		14,209,532.89
Loans, Discounts and Investments		266,182,727.54
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		6,254,774.36
Banking Houses		13,105,900.49
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		569,935.83
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		3,078,298.41
Total		$733,401,002.77

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$631,928,715.78
Liability as Acceptor or Endorser on Bills of Exchange		8,220,362.66
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		13,318,280.60
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	52,121,143.73	79,933,643.73
Total		$733,401,002.77

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day	1,643,960
1938 volume to date	213,256,613
1937 volume to date	310,322,868

Stock Market Is Mildly Irregular In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Stocks dipped and rallied at frequent intervals in today's market.

Profit taking was in evidence throughout and a number of leaders in the lengthy rise of recent weeks were under water from the opening on. Firm spots were plentiful, however.

Quotations strengthened near the final hour and the tone was no worse than mildly irregular.

The ticker tape moved leisurely most of the day and transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,500,000 shares.

A number of new highs were chalked up by favored stocks and several low-priced performers were again in the limelight on the upside. Loft, the fastest Monday sprinter, ran up to a new 1938 top with an advance of more than 2 at the best, but eventually dropped the greater part of this.

Bonds Irregular

Parts of the bond list showed a mildly reactionary tone today and gains were limited to special groups.

Near the start of the final hour many trading favorites in the rail and other corporate divisions were down fractions to around a point. Losses were steeper in Commonwealth Edison 3½s, International Great Northern "B" 5s of '56, and Southern Railway 6s.

Nickel Plate 6s ran up about 6½ on action trading, while the 5½s pushed up around 1¾.

U. S. Governments moved in a narrow orbit, with a few Treasuries reaching new 1938 highs.

Foreign loans were uneven. Italian, Japanese and Polish issues were lower. Berlin City Electric 6½s improved about 2 and Uruguay 6s climbed more than 4.

Bethlehem Steel 4¼s gave up a fraction, but steel loans generally were unaffected by the disclosure of a $4 a ton cut in the price of automobile sheets.

Commission Accepts Wisconsin Electric $112,017,600 Plan

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 11 (AP)—The State Public Service Commission announced approval today of a $112,017,600 reorganization and refinancing program proposed by the Milwaukee Electric Company and affiliated concerns.

The commission, however, attached three major conditions to its order.

Fulfillment of the program would separate the electric and transportation properties under two corporations, while refinancing of debt under existing favorable money conditions would net the company about $600,000 a year on fixed charges, the commission said.

To protect the public against danger of impairment of the transportation service, the commission reserved for later consideration the matter of a power contract between the new electric company and the new transportation company.

The Milwaukee Electric Company is a subsidiary of the North American Edison Company and is affiliated with the Wisconsin Electric Power Company, also an Edison affiliate.

The commission also directed that no more bonds be issued until the common stock equity is equal to present preferred stock equity of the new Wisconsin Electric Power Company.

The commission further ordered the establishment of a 2 per cent sinking fund on the $55,000,000 bond issue of the new Wisconsin Electric Power Company to begin operating after 10 years or earlier if promissory notes have been retired prior to 1948. This sinking fund thus can retire 40 per cent of the bond issue by the time the issue matures in 1968.

Wheat Prices Drop Slightly in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Pre-holiday conditions, with traders inclined to go slow, resulted in Chicago wheat prices going a bit lower late today after a series of slight fluctuations.

Export purchases of North American wheat today were estimated at somewhat upwards of 300,000 bushels, all of it Canadian.

December delivery of corn equaled the year's low price record.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: An easier tendency prevailed in the stock market today although industrials showed renewed strength.

Paris: International securities were heavy in the Bourse today while the remainder of the list closed steady. Suez Canal declined almost 300 francs and Royal Dutch about 50. French rentes were 5 centimes off to 25 up and the industrial group was generally higher.

Liverpool: Wheat futures moved irregularly today and closed ¼d lower to ¼d up. Prices advanced on lower sterling and covering in October. Increased shippers offers caused selling of March options later.

Cotton futures moved up 1 to 5 points on speculative buying induced by the tight contract situation. There was a good inquiry at Manchester but export business was restricted.

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
Dec.	.64⅞	.64⅞	.64⅛	.64⅝	—.00⅛
May	.65¼	.65¼	.65⅛	.65⅜	—.00⅛
July	.65	.65	.64½	.64½	—.00⅝
Corn					
Dec.	.45⅛	.45⅛	.44⅝	.44⅝	—.00¼
May	.48½	.48½	.47⅞	.47⅞	—.00½
July	.49½	.49⅝	.49¼	.49⅝	+.00⅜
Oats					
Dec.	.25¼	.25¼	.25	.25	+.00⅜
Rye					
Dec.	.43⅛	.43⅛	.42⅞	.42⅞	—.00⅜
May	.44¼	.44¼	.43⅞	.43⅞	—.00⅝

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
December	13.07	13.13	13.07	13.07	+.02
March	13.38	13.50	13.27	13.42	—.02

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	6	56¼	56	56⅛	+⅛
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	6	45	44½	45	+¾
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	17	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
22½	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	22½	21⅛	22½	Oct 6
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	27⅝	27½	27½	
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	19	66½	65¼	66	
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
13⅝	8¾	Alaska Juneau(.60a)	12	10	9¾	10	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	10	1½	1	1	—⅛
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	10¾	10¼	10¼	—¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	9	12⅛	12	12	—⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	10¾	10½	10¾	—¼
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	—¼
19⅝	15¼	Allegheny-Lud Steel	3	19	18½	18½	—⅜
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	—⅛
192	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	5	192¼	190½	190½	—1½
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	
14⅞	8⅝	Allied Mills (½e)	13	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
12⅛	4½	Allied Stores	90	12¼	11⅝	11¾	—¼
68½	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	66	66	Oct 10
54½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½e)	79	54½	53	53¾	+¾
19¾	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	19	19¼	18	19	+1
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	31	3	3	3	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	7	21¼	21	21¼	+¼
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	15	69	68	68	—1¾
28½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	16	28½	28	28	—½
23⅛	10	Am Bk Note (.30e)	10	20⅞	20½	20⅝	—⅜
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	2	11½	11	11	Oct 6
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(¾e)	5	41¼	40¾	41	—½
104¼	70¾	Am Can (4)	8	104¼	103½	104¼	+¾
172	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	18	29¾	29	29	—1
53	27	Am Car & F pf(2½g)	3	50½	50	50½	Oct 10
22¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.55e)	94	22⅞	21½	22⅝	+1⅛
110½	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	1	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	118	117	117	Oct 10
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 10
14¾	9	Am Coml Alcohol	5	13¼	13	13	—½
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	12	13⅛	12¾	13	—⅛
6⅝	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	14	4½	4¼	4¼	—¼
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	18⅛	18	18	
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	6	22⅝	22	22	—⅜
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	10	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	—¼
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	12	12	12	Oct 10
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	56	4⅞	4⅜	4¾	+¼
29	12	Am Hide & L pf	8	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+1¾
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	5	43½	42¾	43½	
2¼	1¼	Am Ice	4	1½	1½	1½	Oct 10
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	Oct 10
8¾	4⅛	Am International	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—⅛
24¾	12⅝	Am Locomotive	15	23	22	22	—1⅛
74⅞	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	67¾	67½	67½	—⅛
17⅞	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	7	15¾	15½	15⅝	+⅜
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	2	4½	4½	4½	
39⅝	23	Am Metal (½e)	28	39¼	38	39¼	+¼
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	38	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
41⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	5	37½	37¼	37¼	
37⅜	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	15	32½	31½	32	+¼
18⅝	9	Am Rad & St S	90	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	—⅛
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	57	19⅜	18⅜	18½	—1⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	3	69	67½	69	1+½
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	4	17½	17½	17½	+½
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	8	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	—⅝
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R(2¼e)	50	53¾	52⅝	52⅝	—¾
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	130½	130	130½	Oct 10
59⅝	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	58½	58½	58½	Oct 7
34¾	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	87	34⅜	32⅝	33¼	—¼
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	—⅜
18⅝	12	Am Stove (.20e)	2	19	18⅞	19	+⅝
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	20	27¼	26½	26¾	—⅛
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107	105⅛	105⅛	—⅜
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	Oct 10
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	7	147½	147	147	—⅞
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	11	87½	86¼	86¼	+¼
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	21	90¼	89¼	89¼	+⅛
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147	147	147	Oct 8
8½	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	—⅜
13½	6	Am Water Works	71	11¾	11⅛	11½	
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Oct 8
7⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	17	6½	6	6½	+¼
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	12	40¼	38½	40¼	+1¾
9½	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	9	8¼	8	8	—⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
39	21	Anaconda	218	38⅞	38⅛	38½	—⅛
51½	29	Anacon W & C	4	51	51	51	
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	43	21	19⅞	20⅞	+⅝
19	10	Andes Copper	2	17½	17½	17½	—¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	1	29	29	29	Oct 6
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Oct 7
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	17	6	5¾	5¾	—⅜
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 10
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug 12
48½	24¼	Armstrong Cork	5	46¾	46½	46¾	+¼
11	2½	Arnold Const (5¼e)	11	10⅞	10½	10½	—¼
7⅜	2½	Artloom Corp	3	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	7	11⅛	11	11	
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	68	66	68	Oct 6
73½	56	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Oct 1
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	37	39¾	38½	38½	—⅝
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	9	60	59	59⅝	—1⅛
27⅞	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	10	25½	25	25	—⅞
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	9	7	7	7	—⅛
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅜
27⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	10	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	107¾	107¾	107¾	+⅛
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	8	7¾	7¾	—¼
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
58	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	4	60	60	60	+2
7½	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7⅝	7½	7½	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	2	4	3¾	3¾	—¼
3⅜	2	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 7
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	1	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
B							
11¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	170	11⅝	10⅝	11¼	+½
11	4	Balt & Ohio	62	9	8½	8½	—¼
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	14	10¼	9¾	9¾	—¼
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Oct 10
23⅝	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	20	21⅞	21	21¼	—⅛
13½	5	Barker Bros	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Oct 8
21⅝	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	76	16¼	15¾	16⅛	—⅛
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	
19	11⅝	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	—½
100½	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	4	114½	113½	113½	Oct 7
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	Oct 6
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	35	22	21⅜	21½	—¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	52	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
53	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	12	54	53½	53½	+1
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	68	63¼	62¼	62½	
17⅞	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	6	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅝
105½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	106¼	105½	106¼	+¾
29	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	29	27½	28	—½
20⅜	9¾	Black & Decker(¼e)	2	20	20	20	+⅜
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	12	16⅞	16½	16½	—¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	35	26⅞	26	26½	—⅛
30⅜	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	35	30½	29	30½	+1⅞
14¼	6	Bond Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	—½
19½	15	Borden Co (1e)	21	17⅛	16¾	16¾	—⅜
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	36	35	33¾	33⅞	—1⅛
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 7
26¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	1	26	26	26	
8⅜	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	9	6½	6¼	6¼	—⅛
12⅝	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	130	12⅞	12⅛	12¾	+½
37⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (½e)	54	35½	34⅞	35	—½
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	39½	39½	39½	Oct 8
40⅝	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	6	40⅛	40	40	
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Oct 7
10⅜	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	—¾
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10¾	10½	10½	—½
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	5	30¼	30¼	30¼	—⅞
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	112	22⅛	20¾	21⅞	+¾
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (¾e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 8
11¼	5½	Br'wick Balke (½e)	2	11	10⅞	11	
12⅞	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	18	12½	12¼	12⅜	—¼
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	8	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
23⅜	13¼	Bullard Co	3	21½	21½	21½	—¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	2	34⅜	34¼	34¼	—¾
16⅜	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	18	15¼	14¾	14¾	
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	27	19⅛	19⅛	19½	+½
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Oct 8
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	4	8½	8½	8½	—⅛
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	—¼
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	16	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	2	18	18	18	
C							
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼e)	2	20¼	19¾	19¾	—½
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug 30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	18	9¼	9	9⅛	
20½	8⅝	Campbell Wyant	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	—⅛
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	69	18⅜	17⅛	17⅝	+¼
8½	5	Canadian Pacific	20	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	—¼
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36½	36½	36½	+¼
8½	4½	Capital Ad A	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 7
18¼	12⅜	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	18¼	17½	18¼	+1¼
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	3	4	3¾	3¾	Oct 10
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	6	96½	95	96	+1
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tract(1½e)	8	54⅞	54½	54½	+⅛
106⅜	100½	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	Oct 5
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	58	24¼	23½	23⅞	+¼
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87½	87	87	Sep 27
28¾	12½	Celotex Corp	9	27⅞	27	27½	—⅛
28	19½	Cent Aguirre (1½)	7	24½	24	24½	+½
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
14	7	Cent R R N J	5	10½	10	10¼	Oct 8
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—¼
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 10
52⅞	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	20	53	52¼	52⅝	+⅜
12⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	35	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	—⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	8	28¾	24½	25¾	+1
12¾	6	Checker Cab	1	10	10	10	Oct 8
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	38	35⅝	34¾	34¾	—¾
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Oct 6
48½	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.20e)	2	42¼	42	42	—½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	1	1	1	Oct 10
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	Oct 10
1⅝	¾	Chi & N West	9	1	1	1	
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	13	½	⅜	½	
5⅝	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	4	4	4	Oct 10
15½	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	11	13¼	12¾	13¼	+½
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	Oct 10
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	—⅛
17½	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	19	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	—⅛
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	35¼	35¼	35¼	—⅛
44	37⅝	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	43	42⅝	43	+⅝
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 10
2½	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	2	1½	1½	1½	
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	3	2½	2	2½	Oct 10
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 7
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (⅝e)	13	16⅝	16¼	16½	+⅝
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	4	9¼	8⅞	9¼	Oct 10

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	144	80⅛	78½	78½	—¼
13½	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel(1.10e)	3	9	8¾	8¾	—⅝
5⅛	2	City Stores	6	4½	4⅜	4½	
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	3	25¾	25	25¾	+¾
28½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¾e)	1	27	27	27	—⅝
48	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	27	48⅜	47	48⅜	+⅜
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	2	22½	22½	22½	+½
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (1¾e)	2	133	133	133	
60½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60¾	60¾	60¾	+¼
14¼	7¼	Colgate Palm P(½a)	78	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅝
103	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	102⅝	102⅝	Oct 10
38¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	13	35¼	35	35	—¼
20	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Oct 10
22¾	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	8	19¼	19	19¼	—⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 8
9⅜	5⅛	Col Gas & El	108	7¾	7⅜	7¾	+⅛
79	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	76	76	76	+1
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	—¼
35⅜	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	+3
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	96	95	96	Oct 7
55	23	Coml Credit (4)	21	54⅜	54	54	—½
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Oct 8
59	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	33	59⅛	58¾	58⅞	—⅛
111	90	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 7
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	34	10½	10¼	10¼	—⅜
2	1	Com'wlth & South	158	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (3)	6	42⅛	42	42	+⅛
28	22⅛	Comwlth Ed (1.60)	59	27⅜	27	27	—¼
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
28⅜	15	Congoleum-Nairn	7	28⅜	27½	28	—½
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Oct 8
19½	10½	Consol Aircraft	8	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	—¼
10⅛	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 10
30½	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	123	30	29½	30	—¼
102¾	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	5	102½	102¼	102½	+¼
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	14	1⅜	1⅞	1⅛	
8⅞	4½	Consol Film pf (¾k)	8	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Cons Laundries	44	7¼	6¾	7	+⅛
10¾	7	Consol Oil (.80)	40	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	4	3⅞	4	+¼
5⅜	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	+1
89½	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	9	87½	87½	87½	Oct 7
17½	9¾	Container Corp	12	16⅜	16	16⅛	
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	6	21½	21	21	
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	5	2⅛	2	2	
103½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	95	95	95	Oct 10
49	36½	Cont Can (1½e)	10	44½	44	44⅜	—⅝
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Oct 5
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅜
36	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	34¼	33¾	34¼	+½
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	10	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	48	27⅞	27⅛	27¼	—¾
19½	10	Cont Steel	2	18

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Prices in Cotton Cloth Market Up; Sales Totals Off

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — Some slight stiffening in prices characterized the past week's activity in the primary cotton gray goods markets, but sales volume sagged noticeably from the previous week's very active dealing. Sales totals for this week fell far short of the week's output from the looms.

Now that war fears are being dissipated, many large consumers of cotton gray goods are perfecting their plans for some months ahead. They are getting themselves into a position which will allow covering their forward needs for several months to come, but comparatively few of them have actually started as yet to operate on such a long-forward basis.

Rather there has been a conscious effort to make their buying operators appear casual, through a number of instances came to light where commitments had been placed covering sizable deliveries over long periods, some extending into the first two months of next year.

Buyers became uncertain about any prospective rise in prices, and sought to get their orders placed before any substantial upturn in the market came. This was the chief reason for the buying scramble that took place on two different occasions spurred by rumors of an impending upswing in the raw cotton market.

Standard print cloths were moving rather freely and prices for them showed a distinctly stronger tone, especially on goods for long forward delivery. The standard 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares sold a week ago at 6⅜ cents. This week most sellers asked 6½ cents and got it quite readily for forward shipment yardage.

Better demand for sheetings was reported and sales of many of the standard numbers took place at slightly firmer prices, though the bulk of the business was put through at unchanged prices, including some bag goods and some of the constructions ordinarily taken by converters. Those weaves known as industrial goods were moving in limited volume but were expected to improve very soon, both in price and in quantity.

On carded broadcloths, there was active trading at very firm prices. The sales of 100x60s made early in the week at 6⅝ cents, were no longer possible to duplicate, and all business done was at 6½ cents flat, regardless of delivery. On the 80x60s there was some further covering at 5 cents.

In the fine goods section of the market traders declared a broad movement was in the making on such standard constructions as 40-inch, 9 yard, 76x72 combed lawns, which were still quoted at 5¾ cents, and 40-inch, 8.50 yard, 88x80s which were still priced at 6¾ cents.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	4¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	9¼	9	9¼	+1½
70	55	Consol Cigar pf (7)	10	68½	68½	68½	—1½
86½	71	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	20	84	84	84	+4
56	40	Corn Exchange (3)	60	51¾	51	51	— ½
85	58	Crown Zeller pf (5)	30	85	84⅞	84⅞	Oct 8
13½	5½	Cuba R R pf	30	8½	8½	8½	— ½
87	58½	Cuban-Am S pf	70	74½	73½	73¾	+ ¾
90	48½	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	10	80	80	80	Oct 5
48	18	Cushman $8 pf	100	42	40	40	Sep 14
109	103½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	20	108	108	108	Oct 8
4⅞	2½	Det & Mackinac	10	4	4	4	Oct 10
7¾	4⅝	Det & Mac pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 27
39¼	25	Devoe & Ray A (1)	20	36¾	35¾	36½	+ ¾
34	28¾	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	20	31	31	31	
115	102	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	110	110	110	Sep 13
116½	111¾	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	+ ⅜
171	157	Eastman pf (6)	30	171	171	171	
109¼	94½	Endicott-J pf (5)	40	108½	108½	108½	Oct 8
62	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)	130	62	62	62	Oct 7
2	½	Fairbanks Co	350	¾	¾	¾	M'y 16
11⅛	3½	Fairbanks Co pf	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	Oct 6
82	67	Fed Lt & T pf (6)	50	78	76	78	Oct 8
21¼	15	Filene's Sons (3%e)	10	21	21	21	Oct 8
103¼	85	Food Mach pf (4½)	40	103½	103	103½	+ ½
74	50	Foster Wheeler pf	30	55½	55	55	Sep 28
45	25	Frank Simon pf	70	40	40	45	Oct 6
18	9½	Gamewell Co (½e)	70	15	15	15	— ½
91	85	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	93½	93½	93½	Oct 7
136	115	Gen Baking pf (8)	10	135½	135½	135½	Oct 10
124	108¼	Gen Cigar pf (7)	10	122½	122½	122½	—1½
37	25	Gen G & El cv pf	10	36	36	36	Sep 21
125	118	Gen Mills pf (6)	80	125	125	125	Oct 10
106½	101¼	Gen Print I pf (6)	60	106½	106	106	Oct 1
95	85	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	30	95	94⅞	95	+5
28¾	13	Gen Steel Cast pf	240	26	25¼	25¾	
100	98	Gen Time pf (6)	10	99	99	99	Jul 14
80	60½	Gold & Stock Tel(6)	10	77	77	77	Sep 29
65	52¼	Goth Silk Hos pf (7)	10	62	62	62	Oct 3
140	122	Gt West Sug pf (7)	10	134	134	134	Oct 5
45	39	Green B & W (7½g)	20	40	40	40	Aug 24
50	34¼	Greene Cananea	10	35	35	35	Oct 6
25	13	Guantan Sugar pf	30	23	23	23	
35	30	Hack W pf A (1¾)	30	33	33	33	Oct 5
100	88¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	94	94	94	Sep 27
98	83	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	10	95	95	95	Oct 3
136½	126	Harb-Walker pf (6)	10	130	130	130	Sep 29
71¼	50¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	71	71	71	Oct 6
152½	140	Helme (GW) pf (7)	30	150	148½	148½	Sep 23
138	126¾	Hercules Pow pf (6)	40	133	131	131	—3
118	98	Holland Furn pf (6)	40	115	115	115	
108	102	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	106	106	106	Oct 8
39¼	23	Ill Central LL (4)	20	39	39	39	Oct 10
146	135	Inger Rand pf (6)	30	146	146	146	Sep 30
98	80	Interch Corp pf (6)	40	85	85	85	Oct 10
6	2¼	Int Ry Cen Am	50	4	4	4	Oct 10
49½	28½	Int Ry C A pf (3¾k)	10	45¾	45¾	45¾	Oct 10
85⅝	46½	Int Silver pf (2k)	10	81¼	81¼	81¼	— ¾
77½	63	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	76	76	76	+1
120	113¼	Island Crk C pf (6)	30	120	120	120	Sep 15
130	123	Johns-Man pf (7)	20	129½	129½	129½	
78	49¾	Jones & L Stl pf	70	63¾	63¾	63¾	— ¾
121	118	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	10	120½	120½	120½	Sep 24
85	63	Keith-A O pf (7)	30	80	80	80	Oct 3
100	80	Kendall Co pf (6s)	10	100	100	100	
30	15	Kinney (G R) pf	10	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	Aug 25
19½	9	Kinney (GR) pr pf	10	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅞
18	8	Laclede Gas	290	15¾	14½	15	+ ½
30	15	Laclede Gas pf	240	25½	24	25	+1
119	95	Lehigh PC 4% pf (4)	50	120	119½	119½	+2½
106	92	Loose-W B 8% pf(5)	40	100½	100	100	
145	125	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	70	145	145	145	
126	116⅝	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	120	120	120	— ½
9	7½	Manati Sugar pf ct	10	9	9	9	Jan 24
20½	5¾	Manh Ry gtd	70	13¼	13	13½	
16	7	Market St Ry pr pf	140	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
165	156	Mathieson pf (7)	60	161½	161	161	Sep 20
92	75	Maytag 1 pf (6)	10	91½	91½	91½	Oct 5
21	18½	Maytag pf xw (3)	20	21	21	21	Apr 22
90	70	McLellan pf (6)	170	90	90	90	Oct 8
72	55	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	65	65	65	Sep 30
24¼	14	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	170	22½	21½	22	— ⅝
16½	11	Merch & Min Tr	40	13	13	13	Oct 6
111	76	Mid Steel 1 pf (8)	10	104	104	104	Oct 7
98½	88½	Miv El Ry pf (6)	20	99	98	98	Oct 6
114	100	Minn-H pf B (4)	80	114	114	114	Oct 10
1½	½	Minn St P&SSM LL	60	¾	¾	¾	Oct 4
117½	111	Monsanto pf (4½)	30	117½	117	117½	Oct 7
39½	23	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	50	35	35	35	+ ¼
64¼	36	Mullins Mfg pf	30	42	41	42	
100	95	Murphy (G C) pf (6)	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	Oct 10
18	7½	Nash Chat & St L	80	18⅛	17½	17½	— ½
114¼	106½	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	30	110½	110½	110½	Oct 10
112	105¼	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	30	113	113	113	Oct 7
145½	127	Nat Lead pf B (6)	40	142½	142½	142½	Oct 10
106	99½	Newberry 5% pf (5)	19	105½	105½	105½	Oct 6
4⅝	2	NY Dock	20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11¼	8¼	NY Dock pf	30	9	9	9	
130	101	NY & Harlem (8)	20	112½	112	112	— ½
112	110	NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	112	112	112	Aug 22
61	54	NY Lack & W (5)	10	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	Sep 23
62	38	NY Shipbldg pf	30	66	65	66	
100	100	NY Steam $7 pf	20	100	100	100	Jan 15
88¼	85½	NY Steam $6 pf	30	86¼	86	86	Mar 23
106¾	100	Norfolk & W pf (4)	50	104	104	104	Oct 10
93¾	76	Northern Central(4)	10	84	84	84	Oct 8
35	25	Northwest Tel (3)	40	35	35	35	Oct 4
14	12¾	Norw T & R pf (3½)	10	31	31	31	+1
111½	83½	Omnibus pf (8)	50	109	108	108	—2
140	122	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	136	136	136	Oct 10
50	39¼	Outlet Co (3)	10	52	52	62	—6
115	115	Outlet pf (7)	10	115	115	115	M'y 31
5⅝	2½	Pac Coast	60	5	4½	5	Oct 10
20	10½	Pac Coast 1 pf	30	16	15½	15½	—1½
9½	3¾	Pac Coast 2 pf	70	8	7¾	7¾	Oct 7
116½	87	Pac Tel & Tel (6)	30	113	111	111	Oct 10
147	132½	Pac T & T pf (6)	10	144	144	144	Oct 6
100½	88¾	Paraffine pf (4)	60	100½	99½	100½	Oct 5
112½	110	Peoples D pf (6½)	40	112	112	112	Sep 28
38⅛	15	Pere Marq pf	50	32½	31½	31½	—1½
43	17⅞	Pere Marq pr pf	30	37	36	36	—1½
30	13⅝	Phila Rap Tr	30	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	Oct 10
4½	2¼	Phila Rap Tr pf	40	3½	3½	3½	
50½	32	Phillips Jones pf	50	34	32	33	Sep 29
43	30¼	Phoenix H pf (3½)	10	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
52	39	Pirelli (1.68¾g)	100	39	39	39	Oct 6
16⅝	6	Pitt & West Va	20	13½	13⅜	13½	— ½
90	90	Pitt C C & St L (5)	20	90	90	90	
65	61	Pitt Coke pf (5)	10	63	63	63	Oct 5
103	76	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
174	145	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	20	157	157	157	Sep 28
52	20½	Pitt Steel pf B	20	47½	47½	47½	
30	11½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	130	24	23	24	
45	23	Pitt Steel pr pf	50	37	37	37	+3
12	5	Pitt Term Coal pf	40	5	5	5	Oct 7
122¼	115	Procter & G pf (5)	40	117½	117½	117½	
143	132	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	20	142½	142½	142½	+ ½
8	3⅝	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	270	7⅝	7¼	7¼	Oct 10
58	34¼	Real Silk Hos pf	20	52	52	52	Oct 7
68	40	Reno & Saratoga (8)	10	65	64	65	Oct 7
85	65	Rey Cop & B pf	50	81¼	81	81¼	Oct 6
64½	62½	Rev C&B 5¼% pf	20	62½	62½	62½	Feb 24
58½	51¼	Rey Tob B (2.40e)	20	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	Oct 3
105	79	Safeway 7% pf (7)	60	100	99¼	99¼	— ¾
94	68	Safeway 6% pf (6)	10	86	86	86	
81	58	Safeway 5% pf (5)	20	72	72	72	Oct 8
5½	2½	St L Southwest	30	4⅝	4½	4½	Jul 21
7¼	6	St L Southwest pf	20	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 19
50⅞	34¾	Scott Paper (1.20e)	550	50	49½	49¾	— ⅛
27¾	20⅝	Sheaffer Pen (1¼e)	10	27½	27½	27½	
104½	45	Sloss-Sheffield (1e)	440	115	104¼	112	+8
102	91	Sloss-Sheff pf (6)	140	102	102	102	+2½
140¼	128	So P R Sug pf (8)	20	138	138	138	Oct 7
46	29	Spalding 1 pf	10	41½	41½	41½	Oct 10
1937 Sale		Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
42½	29	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	10	40	40	40	—1
70½	48½	Spiegel pf (4½)	50	68	68	68	+ ½
127	119½	Sun Oil pf (6)	10	126	126	126	Oct 5
47	34	Talcott ptc pf(2¾)	20	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Oct 7
56	35	The Fair pf	50	45	45	45	Sep 23
44	16	Twin City R T pf	40	30	28¾	30	
118	110⅝	United Bisc pf (7)	20	112	112	112	Sep 26
80½	60	United Dye pf (7)	10	74¾	74¾	74¾	Oct 1
9¼	3½	U S Distributing pf	40	7½	7⅜	7½	Oct 8
172	162½	U S Gypsum pf (7)	1	167	167	167	—1
47½	40	U S Tobacco pf(1¾)	10	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	+ ¼
103½	134	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	10	153	153	153	Sep 26
54	27½	Univ Pictures 1 pf	30	49	47¾	49	+3
25	16	Vadsco Sales pf	10	20	20	20	Aug 3
107	97	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 4
40	40	Vick Shr & Pac (5)	10	40	40	40	Jun 8
1937 Sale		Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
114	105	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	114	114	114	+1
4½	1⅝	Va Iron C & C	40	4¼	4	4¼	Oct 8
15¾	5¼	Va Iron C & C pf	10	12	12	12	Oct 8
65½	37	Vulcan Detin (1½e)	10	60	60	60	Oct 10
118½	116¼	Vulcan pf (7)	110	116¼	116¼	116¼	Jul 19
3⅝	1½	Wabash pf B	50	2	2	2	— ¼
45	20	Warner Bros pf	20	36	36	36	—1
80	80	Webster E pf	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
1½	¾	Wells Fargo	60	1	1	1	
102½	70	West Penn El A (7)	30	97¼	97¼	97¼	—1¾
102½	82⅝	West P El 7% pf (7)	70	97½	97½	97½	—1½
97¾	74	West P El 6% pf (6)	20	93½	93	93	+ ½
122	116	West P P 7% pf (7)	80	122	121	121	Oct 4
118	111½	West P P 6% pf (6)	20	116½	116½	116½	Oct 10
140	103	West El pf (2¾e)	10	139¼	139¼	139¼	Oct 7
38	31½	Weston El Inst A (2)	10	36½	36½	36½	Oct 10
60	60	Wheel & Lake Erie	30	60	60	60	M'y 20
90	65	Wheel & L E pf	40	70	70	70	Sep 6
72½	42	Worth P & M pf A	50	68	68	68	Sep 28
103¼	55½	Wright Aero	240	106	103¾	105	+2½
108	71	Yellow Trk 7% pf(7)	60	107	107	107	Oct 10

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
108 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	107.7	107.7	107.7
100 3¼s '41	107.22	107.22	107.22
1 3⅜s '47-43	110.8	110.8	110.8
4 3⅜s '47-43 reg	110.5	110.5	110.5
4 3¼s '45-43	110	109.29	109.29
6 3¼s '46-44	109.31	109.31	109.31
1 4s '54-44	114.17	114.17	114.17
113 3¾s '46-46	113.15	113.15	113.15
3 3s 49-46	108.12	108.12	108.12
4 4¼s '52-47	118.29	118.28	118.28
30 2½s '53-49	102.15	102.14	102.15
7 2½s '52-50	102.17	102.15	102.15
1 2¾s '54-51	104	104	104
34 3s '55-51	107.2	106.30	106.30
1 3s '55-51 reg	106.28	106.28	106.28
32 2¾s '60-5 5	104.17	104.15	104.15
1 2¾s '63-58	102.22	102.22	102.22

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 2¾s '47-42	105.5	105.5	105.5
43 3s 49-44	106.20	106.20	106.20

Home Owners' Loan

11 2¾s '49-39	102.22	102.18	102.18
25 2¼s '44-42	104.8	104.8	104.8
2 3s '52-4	106.16	106.16	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adams Exp 4½s'46 st	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
15 Alleghany 5s'44	75¾	74½	75¾
17 Alleghany 5s'49	64	63½	63½
42 Alleghany 5s'50 st	34¼	33⅞	34¼
1 Allegh Val 4s'42	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s'50	94	94	94
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	93½	93½	93½
10 Allis Chalm 4s'52	112½	112	112
14 Am & For P 5s 2030	59⅝	59	59
1 Am Int 5½s'49	100	100	100
16 Am T&T 3½s'43	113	112⅞	112⅞
16 Am T&T 3¼s'66	104	103¾	104
3 Am T&T 3½s'61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Am W W & E 6s '75	99	99	99
13 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¼	106	106¼
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	35	35	35
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98⅝	98⅝
15 AT&SF 4s '95	106½	106¼	106¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	93¼	93	93
10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	101½	101	101
5 ACL dt 4s '52	67	67	67
22 B&O rfg 6s '95	22	22¼	21¾
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	49	48½	48⅝
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	21½	21	21¼
14 B & O 5s '96 F	21½	21⅛	21½
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	21¼	21	21
40 B&O cv 4½s '60	17¼	16¾	16¾
8 B&O 4s '48	48	47⅛	47⅛
1 B&O 4s '48 reg	42	42	42
16 B&O 5s S W '50	33	33	33
5 Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	103⅝	103½	103½
5 Bell TPa 5s2'48 B	118½	118	118
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	129½	128½	129
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
21 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99¾	99½	99¾
36 Beth Stl 3½s '52	96	95¾	95¾
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	26	24⅞	25
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	26	26	26
10 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	106	106	106
7 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	65	64½	65
13 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¼	106	106¼
34 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	80⅝	80	80⅛
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	96	96	96
2 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	107	107	107
13 Buf Gen E 4½s '81	111	110⅞	111
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	27	27	27
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	91½	91½	91½
22 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	115⅞	115¾	115¾
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	114	114	114
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	114½	114½	114½
10 Can Nor 3½s'46	123	123	123
1 Can Pac 5s'44	110½	110½	110½
4 Can Pac 5s'54	98½	98	98
7 Can Pac 4½s'46	96½	96½	96½
26 Can Pac 4s'60	93⅝	93½	93⅝
7 Can Pac 4s perp	82½	82¼	82½
9 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	90½	90¼	90¼
5 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 Cen of Ga 5s'59C	5¼	5¼	5¼
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	107	107	107
9 Can Pac s'60	58¼	58	58
40 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74¾	74½	74⅝
1 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	24	24	24
6 Certain-td 5½s'48	84½	84	84½
13 Chunion Pap 6s B-4¾s'50	98¾	98¼	98¼
15 C&O 3½s2'96D	95	94⅛	95
8 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	95	94½	94½
10 CB&Q rfg 5s'71A	95	95	95
4 CB&Q 4½s'77	90	89½	89½
4 CBQ 4s 1958	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
42 Chi&E Ill 5s'51	15	14½	15
37 Chic Gt West 4s'59	21½	21	21
1 Chi I&L 5s'47	11½	11½	11½
1 Chi I&L 5s'66	5¼	5¼	5¼
49 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	10¾	10½	10¾
23 CMSP&P aj 5s2000	3¾	3⅝	3¾
4 CMSP 4½s '89C	26	26	26
3 Chi&NW.rfg 5s2037	11½	10½	10½
1 Chi&NW.gm 5s '87	18½	18½	18½
27 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	6½	6⅛	6⅛
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10	10	10
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A	8½	8½	8½
10 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4½	4¼	4¼
4 CRI&P 4s '88	19½	19	19
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
12 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	100⅛	100¼	100⅛
9 Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	90¼	90¼	90¼
13 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	90½	90⅛	90⅛

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Childs Co 5s '43	77	76¾	77
6 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	107	107	107
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	61	59	61
1 CCC&StL Spfld 4s '40	97½	97½	97½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110½	110½	110½
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
4 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73⅝	73	73
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	95	95	95
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	95⅝	95½	95⅝
5 Colmbia Gs '52 1961	94	93⅝	93⅝
7 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	109	109	109
11 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	102½	102⅜	102½
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
14 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	105½	105⅜	105½
1 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
49 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	108	107⅞	107⅞
7 Cofwith Ed 3¾s '65	108	107⅝	108
254 ComEdcv 3½s '58 new	108⅞	107⅝	108
11 Con Edis 3½s '48	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105½	105½	105½
11 Con Edis 3½s '58	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
30 Con Oil 3½s '51	104	103¾	103⅞
2 Consol'nCoal5s '60	48½	48½	48½
2 ConsumPow3½s '70	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Container Cor 6s '46	104½	104½	104½
5 Container 5s '43	96½	96½	96½
3 Cow York 4s '50	104	104	104
1 Cown Will 6s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 DelHud rfg 4s '43	56¾*	56¼	56½
12 D&RG 4s '36	13½	13⅛	13½
1 D&RG West 5s '55	4½	4½	4½
4 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	99¾	100
2 DulMisabe&I3½s '62	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110	110	110
2 ETenV&Gen 5s '56	82	82	82
19 Elect AutoLite 4s '52	107¾	107½	107¾
15 Erie rfg 5s '67	14¾	13⅞	13⅞
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	46	45⅝	46
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	23	22½	22½
1 Erie cv 4s '53B	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Erie cv 4s '53D	17	17	17
5 FairbnksMorse 4s'56	104½	104½	104

Business Women Greeted in Note From Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt suggested Oct. 8 that women might well prepare to meet their service responsibilities by "specialized training" and "cultivation of an understanding of social problems."

In a letter to Miss Earlene White, President of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the President sent his congratulations to the organization on the eve of the beginning of National Business Women's Week. He said:

"In recognition of the expanding influence of women and the corollary of constructive service in the fields of business, government, and the professions, I extend sincere greetings and hearty congratulations to the far-flung membership of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs on the occasion of National Business Women's Week, Oct. 9 to 15.

"I am impressed with your slogan, 'Better Business Women for a Better Business World.' Guided by this ideal and encouraged by the incentive afforded by existing and potential opportunities, women may well strive for greater preparedness for meeting their service responsibilities and thus contributing to a better business world. This not only involves specialized training, but the cultivation of an understanding of social problems.

"Congratulations and best wishes for the success of National Business Women's Week and hearty greetings to all the members!"

Armour Injunction Against NLRB Denied

CHICAGO (AP) — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals denied Oct. 10 a petition of Armour and Company for an injunction to restrain the National Labor Relations Board from conducting an election among employees of the Company's Chicago plant.

Injunction proceedings were instituted by the packer after the Labor Board ordered the Company last month to disestablish the employees' mutual association as bargaining agency for any of its 7,000 employees in the Chicago plant, and directed that an election be held Oct. 11 to determine a bargaining agency for the workers. The CIO claims a majority of employees in the plant.

Plain Civics

Kansas' 1,551 towns will spend approximately $5,000,000 for operating their governments next year.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS Card Jewel! Show novel, fast-selling "RUBY" 21-Folder $1 Assortment. You make 100% profit. 11 other big value assortments. Personal Christmas Cards. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. Chilton Greetings, 179 Lincoln St., Dept. 1-D Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, 50 for $1, with name; take orders galore. FREE album 18 designs; famous Sunshine 21 Christmas folders; costs 50c sells $1; engraved personal, business line; good profits; request samples. Sunshine Art, 154 Nassau St., New York City, Dept. CM.

CHRISTMAS Card Winner! Earn extra money daily showing my Different Kind $1 Christmas Box. You make 50c a box profit; complete line box assortments; 50 for $1 Personals; no experience needed; free sample offer. SCHWER, Dept. J-170 Westfield Mass.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1 assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples Doehla, Fitchburg S-57, Mass.

NOVEL CHRISTMAS CARD IDEA — Sender writes name—presto, it appears in raised gold! 21 Christmas cards with "EmbossO" ink, sells for $1 Profit 100%. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas cards, $1. Other assts. Get samples. Friendship, 888 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profits; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston.

SELL "America's Favorite" Christmas Card Assortment. 21 beautiful folders, $1 retail, 100% profit. 7 other assts. Large selection Personal Christmas Cards, low as 50 for $1, with name. Free sample offer. WETMORE & SUGDEN 749 Monroe, Dept. BEL., Rochester, N. Y.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF. — Casa Alta Apartments, Raymond and Beach Street; beautifully furnished, just completed, steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; at beach.

INFORMATION WANTED

STANISLAUS HARPER (believed to have emigrated to Boston, Mass., after 1850); evidence required to establish his present whereabouts or death. Write "R. M. G.," c/o Charles Barker & Sons Ltd., 31 Budge Row, London, England.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

EARN cash quick. Sell double value Christmas Cards, 1938 Leaders, Personal Cards, Stationery, Box Assortments. Season's most complete line. Commission up to 100%. Experience unnecessary. Free Samples. WALLACE BROWN, 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 53-D, New York.

IF YOU agree to show your friends, I will send you actual sample amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. L-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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AGENTS WANTED

SELL NATIONALLY KNOWN PRODUCTS—Famous Everwear Hosiery, Priscilla Lingerie, other lines; build profitable business selling these competitively priced, high quality lines to friends, co-workers; big commissions; special sampling offers. Newmark Co., 154 Nassau St., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY SUITES
1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE furnished three-room apartment, private entrance, kitchen, bath. YOUNG, 360 Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

BOSTON (Back Bay)—Sublet 4 rooms, shower, refrigeration, sun porch; central, desirable neighborhood; near stores, trolley, references. Com. 3760.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 988 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2260.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent. Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 1823. Pettingill & Pear, 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT. CAPitol 3421. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready-to-wear. 145 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COOK—Guest house in country; permanent; $40 monthly. Write Box M-46, Suite 1880, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FIVE floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33rd, New York City.

PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING BABY GRAND, excellent condition; $350 cash. 516 Pierce Bldg., Copley Square, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Will share delightful home, large sunny room, near bath. Call before 10 A. M. or evenings. NAvarre 8-9062.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, attendant companion. American, middle aged, clean character, single, free to travel. Box A-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DRAWING, PAINTING, ETCHING, pen and ink; unfoldment of talent a specialty; children or adults; classes or private instruction. MARGARET MANUEL (Member Soc. American Etchers), 113 West 76th St., N. Y. C. SUsquehanna 7-8068.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N.Y.C. Get our offer before selling.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders Street.

FLATS TO LET

EXETER, DEVON—Highest part. Flat to let, furnished or unfurnished. Box W-1058, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LEYLAND, LANCS.—Modern semi 3 bed and 2 living rooms; kitchen; electricity and gas; pretty garden. Easy access to Preston and Chorley. Apply Box W-1189, BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

WANTED reliable couple or sisters to caretake in Westmorland house while owner is away. Apply MRS. YOUNG, Heath House, Oxshott, Surrey.

ROOMS TO LET

CLEVELEYS Board Residence, public and private apartments, one minute sea and golf; garage. MISSES PILKINGTON Marleon Ellerbeck Road.

DIDSBURY—Furnished, self contained flat, sitting-room, two bedrooms, bathroom, kitchenette; near Christian Science church; service if required; would let part. Box W-1186, BCM/CSM, London.

TAILORS

ARTHUR JUKES
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
11, Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne

TEACHERS

LESSONS in Singing and Voice Production. MADAM GRACE ANGUS A.R.C.M. (Mrs. Rogers) Address, 64 Moorside, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF — LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science Church. 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor) 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request. O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE — Beach hut and tennis near golf course and riding stables. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD — ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST — YENTON
"Be another of our satisfied visitors." Really comfortable hotel. Benn. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
Brunswick Terrace
Facing Sea; New Proprietorship; entirely remodernized. Central Heating. Hot and Cold Water. Private Bathrooms; terms from 4 gns. Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. Tel. Hove 4980, 6152.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity, with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 156.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade
Every modern convenience. Central heating. Passenger lift. Moderate terms. Telephone 3232. A. Eastwood, Manageress

EASTBOURNE
Cumberland Hotel
Grand Parade
When visiting Eastbourne stay at the Cumberland. Entirely modern, but very comfortable. Moderate terms. Write for illustrated brochure. Telephone 4200.
(Sussex Court Hotels, Ltd.)

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2. Quiet, modern, H and C, bathroom every floor, with breakfast, 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish proprietress. PAD. 6885.

LEEDS—MARLBECK HOTEL
2 Coventry Place—Central; commercial and family; terms moderate. Tel. 294041.

London — HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN: 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central heating, lift. From £3.3s. en pension, 10/6 daily, 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES: 5028
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8. H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET. Garden.

London — Queens Gate House
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN: 7226
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. Single: 7.7s. double. 12/6 daily, 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian. Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director, Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 8. Tele. Western 2885/6

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60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

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London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken. S. W. 5. Pro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND
(Continued)

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and Cuisine of the Best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616. Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

London, W. 2
Hotel Forty
36-42 INVERNESS TERRACE, HYDE PARK
Quiet, close to park, tubes and buses. All modern comforts. Central heating. Hot and cold water and phone in all rooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns., single, 7 gns. double. Under personal supervision of Mrs. F. E. Miller. Phone BAY 1401

LONDON—PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church); passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London, SUSSEX CHAMBERS
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Newcastle-on-Tyne — Regent Hotel
59 Osborne Rd.
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort.
Tel. Jes. 906

Tel. Liv. 3262, London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET — COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating — Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms — Brochure on request.

SIDMOUTH, S. Devon.—Woodlands Hotel; old world mansion, large gardens; central heating, hot and cold water all bedrooms; garage; under proprietor's supervision.

SOUTHPORT, Clifton Hotel, Promenade; A. A., R. A. C., Central Heating; Lift; Sun Lounge; Orchestra; Golf; Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

SUSSEX, Horeham Manor, Horam
makes a good centre from which to see Sussex. It is a small Private Hotel, having excellent "Home" cooking and quiet, restful surroundings. Extensive and beautiful grounds. Suites of rooms, available for permanent residence. Telephone Horeham Road 76

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal for sea, shops, amusements, centrally heated throughout, h. and c., garage, special winter terms. Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

TORQUAY
HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK
Quiet, homely guest house. 2-2½ gns.

WIMBLEDON, London, "CLEVELANDS." Church Rd. WIM. 2436—Beautifully situated own grounds, overlooking golf course and ALL ENGLAND tennis courts; full board from £3.3.0. Headquarters, Wimbledon School of Golf.

Worthing — TEL. 938 — Clear View
Lift. Between Pier and Band. Special winter terms. Warmly recommended. Garage adjacent. Sept. from 3½ gns. inclusive.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH, MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace—Min church and cars; hot and cold water; central heating; quiet; moderate. Tel. 248411.

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comfort and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543821.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

GLASGOW, Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St. 1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

SWITZERLAND

BERN: RYFFLIHOF, Neuengasse 30, 1st floor. The Restaurant for Vegetarian Menus. Lunch and Dinner, Fr. 1.20, 1.60 and 2.- Same management in ski-ing fields near Gstaad: SONNENHOF-WALDDORF, Saanen. Pension, Fr. 6.50 to 9.-

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Pension Val-Vert, Melle Desmeules,
La Rosiaz s/Lausanne
Ideal situation for long stay; excellent cooking. Inclusive terms. Fr. 5.50 to Fr. 7.-

LUGANO PARADISO, Esplanade Hotel—Best recommended family hotel on the lakeside with garden terrace; private beach; every comfort; pension from Fr. 9.-

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Modern Comfort.
Terms from 7.50-11.-

PENSION SONNENHOF—1200 M. ü M.
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Best situation, sports, summer and winter resort. Incl. terms, Fr. 8.- B. Rindlisbacher.

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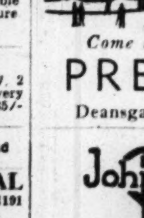

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ENGLAND

BRADFORD
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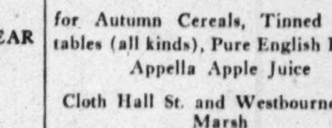

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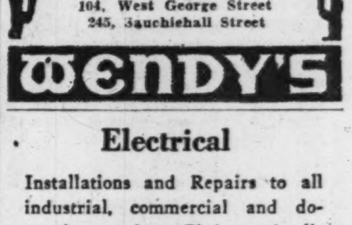

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Out Of The Rag Bag

A Story for Children

Mary Ann was visiting Aunt Susan. She had packed her little bag with her nightie, her toothbrush and sundry other things, such as crayons, a picture book, and a rubber ball. Chetty, her doll, she left behind. In fact, she forgot Chetty so completely that she did not think of her until she had been with Aunt Susan for three days, and it rained. Perhaps it was the rain that made her think of Chetty, for on sunny days she had played outdoors. "Aunt Susan," Mary Ann said, "I forgot Chetty, and I miss her very much. On rainy days we play together."

Aunt Susan looked up from her sewing and stared at Mary Ann. She stared at her so long that Mary Ann was puzzled. At last she said, "A little girl without a doll! Who ever heard of it? Come!" She caught Mary Ann by the hand and started out of the room.

"Where are we going?" Mary Ann asked. Aunt Susan did not answer, but kept right on through the hall, up over the stairs to the attic. "Is there a doll up here?" Mary Ann asked.

"Not exactly," Aunt Susan said.

There was a bag hanging on a hook by the attic window. Aunt Susan took it down and opened it. Out fell all sorts of rags—black, green, blue, red, and yellow. Without saying a word, Aunt Susan chose the black, and the red, and the yellow.

By this time Mary Ann's eyes were wide with wonder. She followed Aunt Susan downstairs, and sitting beside her, watched closely. To Mary Ann, Aunt Susan's scissors and needle and thread were full of magic. Snip, snap, went the scissors in the black cloth, snip, snap! Like a long snake the needle and thread went in and out, in and out.

"Oh," cried Mary Ann, "you are making a doll!"

Aunt Susan laughed. "A rag doll," she said and began stuffing the black cloth with wool from her basket. When she had got the wool all sewed in, the magical needle and thread made a nose, a mouth, two eyes, eight fingers and two thumbs.

Mary Ann liked the rag doll at once. She sat with her in her arms while Aunt Susan made a red frock and a yellow apron. Mary Ann had never had a doll like this. She thought of Chetty with her golden curls and pink cheeks. And as if the rag doll knew what Mary Ann was thinking she nestled close. Mary Ann smiled down at her. "She wants me to love her," Mary Ann thought, and she gave the rag doll a tight squeeze.

Outside the rain came down in big drops. Outside the wind blew. Inside Aunt Susan dressed the rag doll in her frock and apron. "There, Mary Ann," she said, "now you have a doll. She's not so beautiful as Chetty on the outside, but inside she's quite as beautiful. She has a heart of gold."

And suddenly Mary Ann felt very happy. She kissed the rag doll on her black cheek and whispered softly in her rag ear,

"Out of a bag
My dolly grew
Which only shows
What you can do
With bits of rags
If you wish to."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Home Bulletin Boards

Do you ever wish you had a bulletin board in some part of your house? One on which you could tack recipes you want to try, a favorite quotation, cartoons and pictures from your newspaper?

Of the many things that are offered me by itinerant salesmen, I wish one would come by some fine day with composition bulletin boards ready to hang, and a package of thumb tacks. Composition board of a very good grade in four feet widths costs 24 cents a running foot, and a handy man could easily make three boards at a cost of 8 cents apiece. Housewives would gladly pay 50 cents for a board and extra for the tacks, which would leave the man at least 42 cents for his time and work. —Ruth M., Benson, Ariz.

Steel Farms

All-steel farm buildings at low cost are now being produced, to be delivered unassembled to the farm.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Days are getting shorter,
Longer grow the nights.
Weather's growing colder;
Come! Turn on the lights!

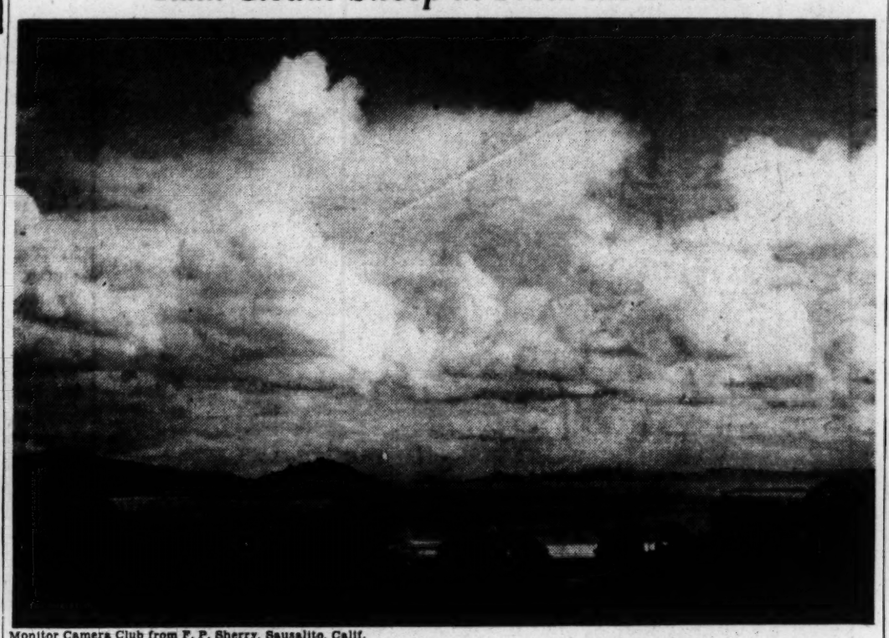
A "Tuesday" Puzzle: Typists, tunnels, tremors, teasers, tirades, tundras, Tuesday. Downward: T's (tease).

Letter Juggling: Strange, garnets.

How Much?: $2,000 at 5 per cent; $10,000 at 4 per cent.

Fun With Antonyms: Noiseless—resonant; typical—abnormal; obedient—lawless; obscure—evident; attentive—unmindful; open—blocked; outward—internal; supreme—insignificant; peaceful—turbulent; artistic—ungainly.

Rain Clouds Sweep in From the Pacific



Monitor Camera Club from F. P. Sherry, Sausalito, Calif.

Looking Out Toward the Golden Gate From the Hills of Marin County

Party Fun

Monitor Advertisers

At a "Monitor Party" the following game was played: Each guest was given a paper and pencil, and each one wrote at the top of the paper the name of a Monitor-advertised product. The papers were then folded over and passed to the left. Each player then wrote on the paper (being sure not to write on the folded part), "This is especially good for . . ." (finishing the sentence). After folding over the paper, he passed it to the left. Next, each player wrote, "The slogan is . . ." (This could be an original slogan or a familiar one.) Then papers were passed and everyone wrote, "It can be bought . . ." When papers were again passed, the last person wrote, "I use it because . . ."

The resulting humorous combinations were then read aloud.

—(Mrs.) H. R., Louisville, Ky.

Quotation for Today

THE MOST acceptable service of God is doing good to man.
—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

A Fair Start

"Why should I help this man? If I did, it is doubtful if the benefit would be permanent. He would probably return to his ignoble ways." Thus do many excuse themselves from helping their fellow men. But this was not the way of Rufus Choate, the great lawyer.

Once Mr. Choate's morning walk was greatly shortened, and he gave as a reason that he had found a company of large creeping things turned upon their backs, and had stopped to turn them back upon their feet.

"But of what use was it?" he was asked.

"I gave them a fair start in life," replied Mr. Choate. "There my responsibility ends." In this spirit he spent all his life helping his fellow men on their feet.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Ahaziah's Lattice

The opening chapter of II Kings records how King Ahaziah "fell down through a lattice in his upper chamber that was in Samaria, and was sick," and how, on turning to the pagan deity Baal-zebub for aid, instead of to the true God, he failed to recover from his accident (verses 2 and 17).

The word translated "lattice" in our Common Version is *sebakah*, which means literally "a network," the root of the word from which it is formed suggesting "twisting or weaving." The exact position of the "lattice" or "network" through which the king fell is not precisely described. It may have been some sort of screen protecting a window, or perhaps guarding the edge of the parapet on the roof of the house—such roofs often being flat. The Hebrew word is rendered "net" in Job 18:8.

"More!"

Monitor Camera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

In Lighter Vein

Talented Graduates

"And what was the principal course at Barber's College?"

"Public Speaking."

Proper Question

A little girl came home from school and said: "Daddy, my teacher told us the world is round."

"That's right, dear," said the father.

"Well, Daddy, if the world is round," she answered, "why do people say they go to the far corners of the earth?"—Montreal Star.

Different Bean

Mrs. White: "Oliver, why are you using so much tooth-paste? I told you to use only the size of a bean."

Oliver: "I am, mother. This is a string bean."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Wrong Translation

"Mary!" cried the cooking teacher, "how on earth did you ever happen to make such a mess?"

"Honest, teacher," said Mary, tearfully, "I was just following the recipe. It said to bring it to a boil and then beat it for 10 minutes, an'—an' when I got back it was all burnt up!"—Washington Post.

Moving In

She: "Mother and Dad think we ought to wait at least a month before we get married."

He: "But I dislike long engagements."

She: "So do I—but we've got to give them enough time to find a larger apartment."

The Gentle Start

"Co-education has been introduced at St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh, as an experimental measure. Arrangement has been made for the accommodation of one girl student, and if the plan succeeds, it will be increased next year."—Indian paper.—Punch.

Daily Anecdote

A Humble Spirit

Once after Abraham Lincoln had become recognized as the leader of the Illinois bar, he went away to Cincinnati to participate in a case, where he met a well-educated Eastern lawyer. In deep dejection Mr. Lincoln returned to his home and to a friend said, "I am really going to study law."

"Why, what are you talking about?" replied his friend. "You stand at the head of the Illinois bar now."

"Yes, I do occupy a good place there," said Mr. Lincoln, "and as things stand there now I can manage to get along. But it will not be long before college-trained men, who have devoted all their lives to study, will come West. They study their cases as we never do. They have traveled as far as Cincinnati now. Soon they will be in Illinois. I am therefore going to study more law. I am as good as any of these eastern men, and when they get out to Illinois I am going to be ready for them."

A Junior "Lipton"

Coursin Black, Attleboro, Mass.

The Miniature Craft Heads Into the Wind

A "Ruinous" Career

The case concerned the welfare of a runaway slave girl, Matilda, and Salmon P. Chase had just delivered an impassioned plea in her behalf. As the attorney left the courtroom, a friend exclaimed in a shocked aggrieved tone, "There goes a fine young fellow who has just ruined himself."

Continuing to follow his "ruinous" course, which consisted of doing what he believed to be right, Chase became Governor of Ohio, next United States Senator from Ohio, next Secretary of the United States Treasury, and finally Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Ordering Ballot Vote

Question: If an amendment to a motion is voted on by ballot, should the vote on the main motion also be taken by ballot?

Answer: Not unless the action ordering the vote by ballot was intended and understood to apply to both the main motion and the amendment. If it did not, the question of whether to take the vote by ballot on the main motion is a separate and distinct question.

The fact that the amendment was decided by ballot would not of itself oblige a vote in the main motion in the same way, since the reason for secrecy on the question of the amendment may not apply with equal force to the decision on the main motion. However, the question of taking a ballot vote on both motions may be incorporated in one motion.

Little Chauncey

"I might have known—if there's any dust in the house, Chauncey will find it."

Keeping Clean on a Pullman

Travelers on Pullman cars use about 9,000,000 pieces of linen a year.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Denver

A woman, here, whose husband owns a swimming pool, has made a practice of permitting children to earn swims by working one hour a day in her yard. Although there is little the children can do, no matter how many apply she never turns one away from her door.

Sometimes these children would spend the hour of activity in digging dandelions out of the lawn. At other times there would be no dandelions or chores; so she would give each a little pail to carry pebbles away from the lot next door. Once a little fellow about seven years of age asked to work, and she told him he might dig dandelions with the others. At the end of the hour, she found he had spent his time gathering clover blossoms which he held proudly in his hand. She gave him his swim, too.

Some days her husband would teasingly report excellent business at the pool, exhibiting from eight to ten passes given for the yard work. Never a child came to her door who did not receive her smile, her encouragement, and the joy of the swim.

Toward the close of one summer this group, composed of children from all parts of Denver, and whose common meeting was in her yard, decided among themselves that they would show their appreciation to the kind lady. Small donations from the group of some 15 children were combined to purchase a fountain pen. On an appointed day, they all gathered at her door. When she appeared, and looked into the joyous upturned faces, one of the children said, "Mrs. ——, we have come to give you a surprise party."

The children filed solemnly past the startled lady into the living room and presented the gift.

As it was indeed a surprise, there were no refreshments in the house. So the lady sent one of the children with a note to a corner store for cookies and the ingredients of punch, while she and the other children set the table with her best linen and sparkling glassware for a real party. When the refreshments were over, the children insisted upon washing the dishes, declaring, "We don't want to cause you one bit of trouble, Mrs. ——. This is your party."

After the dishes were washed, the lady played and sang for them at the piano. Then she turned and asked if they did not want to sing or recite something they had learned at school. They looked from one to another, and one little boy jumped out in front of the others, and snapped his fingers, "I know how we can entertain you," he cried. "But we'll have to go outdoors."

On the front lawn the children performed one acrobatic stunt after another for her enjoyment.

When they had gone, the woman was left with a lump in her throat and a song of gratitude in her heart for the spontaneous appreciation of these little ones.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Today, a bit of nonsense rhyme in cryptic form:

SYAD YCB ZBXXPJZ DQKCXBC,
NKJZBC ZCKL XQB JPZQXD.
LBYXQBC'D ZCKLPJZ OKNSBC;
OKFB! XHCJ KJ XQB NPZQXD!

A "Tuesday" Puzzle

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in horizontally. When completed, the first letters, reading downward will give you—phonetically—what the puzzle was designed to do:

T — — — — — —
— U — — — — —
— — E — — — —
— — — S — — —
— — — — D — —
— — — — — A —
— — — — — — Y

1, Those who type. 2, Underground holes. 3, Shakes. 4, Puzzles. 5, Long-drawn-out speeches. 6, Treeless plains. 7, A day of the week.

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

A E G N R S T

How Much?

A man wishes to invest part of $12,000 at 5 per cent, and the rest at 4 per cent, so that he may obtain an income of $500. How much must he invest at each of the rates named?

Fun With Antonyms

And, today, words and their antonyms to be paired off:

1	noiseless	unmindful	
2	typical	ungainly	
3	obedient	resonant	1
4	obscure	internal	
5	attentive	turbulent	
6	open	insignificant	
7	outward	evident	
8	supreme	lawless	
9	peaceful	blocked	
10	artistic	abnormal	

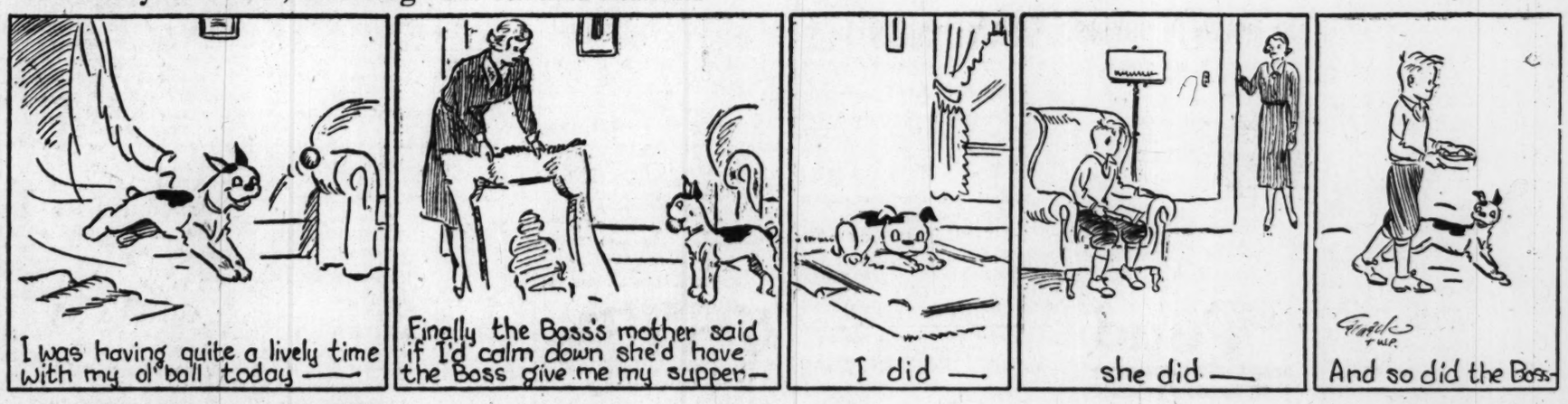
(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poof!*

By LE PELLEY

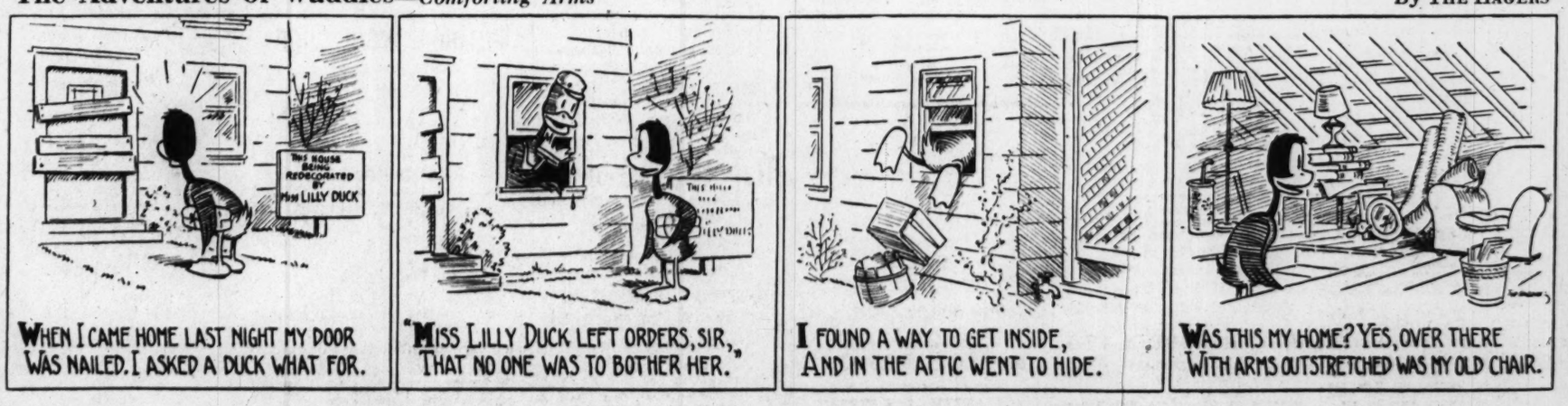
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Contented Household*

By CARMACK



The Adventures of Waddles—*Comforting Arms*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

More Women in Industry

APPROXIMATELY 2,740,000 more women workers have entered the labor market in the United States since 1930 than was to be expected from the change in population figures. This is the principal finding in the final report of the unemployment census conducted by John D. Biggers under direction of the last Congress.

Immediately some will assert this means a deplorable displacement of men in industry by women who should be in the home. To a degree this may be true. But let us see which is the cart and which is the horse in this chain of circumstances. It is also indubitably true that in a large number of cases the woman is a candidate for a job only because the male breadwinner of the family is out of employment. Had he not first been laid off, she would have remained in the home. In either case, of course, it means a considerable substitution of cheaper female labor for higher-priced male labor.

Another factor also enters. If one considers how much work has been taken out of the home and into the factory, it is evident that women must in some measure follow where the work is to be done. With canning, baking and curing of meat, the kitchen used to be the family workshop; what now of the kitchenette? How many women used to make all their own clothes and those of the children? How many do in these ready-to-wear days? Then there are the large new fields of employment in office and secretarial work, at telephone switchboards, in retail stores, and in restaurant and hotel work.

The trouble with the assumption that an increasing number of women wage-earners have pushed a corresponding number of men out of employment is that it assumes the total number of jobs to be constant and limited.

This is a too prevalent fallacy. The supply of employment in proportion to the total population has risen within recent times and can continue to rise. So, too, can the productivity of this employment and the general standard of living it represents. The more are employed and the more they produce, the more they earn with which to buy the products of others and to make new employment. The potential increase of jobs available in this manner is tremendous.

Guarding Every Second

BEHIND Ernest W. Brown's concern with the discovery announced in the latest annual Smithsonian Institution report that the earth loses or gains through changes in rotational speed as much as a whole second in some years, there is much more than appears on the surface. The Yale mathematician sought to know what causes the acceleration or braking of the earth.

Up till the time of his passing last week he had spent thirty years solving the problems connected with the moon's motion as it is affected by the earth's gravity—a task the great Isaac Newton, who framed the celestial laws of motion and gravitation, declined to undertake. For fifteen years navigators and astronomers have been using his tables of the moon's position. But accustomed to the apparent vagaries of the moon, and sufficiently satisfied with a twenty-four-hour day when the sidereal day is really 23 hours, 56 minutes and 4.091 seconds long, the average citizen can hardly be expected to worry about a second lost in the course of a year. Nor may he be much interested to know further—that the day is actually longer now by somewhere near on thousandth of a second than it was a century ago.

But as Professor Brown said, "The error of the clock increases much faster—in fact as the square of elapsed time. If the clock loses one second in a century, it will lose one hundred seconds in ten centuries, and in one hundred seconds the earth in the middle and south latitudes turns a good many miles. This is why the place of an ancient total eclipse is so sensitive to small changes in the length of the day."

What causes the one-second gain or loss? No one knows and the field is open to suggestions. It isn't because of the tides, and it isn't because of rotational friction. Neither force is enough. But there is a theory, one well worth considering, that the earth increases and decreases in size periodically, pulsating just as certain types of variable stars are thought to pulsate, though on a smaller scale. If the pulsations are internal, Professor Brown reasoned, the change in external radius of the earth need not be more than five inches to account for the maximum time change so far observed.

This hypothesis likewise gives a satisfactory mechanism for mountain building, another little mystery not quite solved since the "wrinkled apple" theory broke down. But it rather looks as though research is going to be forced to wait until the next great change occurs before we know for certain what forces are responsible.

Somebody Must Decide It

RESOLUTIONS by the American Federation of Labor at its convention in Houston call loudly upon Congress to amend the Wagner Act in such a way as to protect the interests of its craft unions. The Federation proposes to curtail the discretion under which the National Labor Relations Board determines whether the unit for collective bargaining shall be the craft, class or plant—in other words, whether spokesmen shall be elected by those doing only a certain kind of work or by a vote of the employees of a whole plant or industry.

This issue would be of very minor importance were it not that a rivalry exists between dual labor organizations over this general proposition of whether unions should be organized along horizontal or vertical lines. If the NLRB decides the majority within the larger unit should govern, then the skilled craftsmen, swamped by numbers, lose the advantage of their bargaining position, and the AF of L cries favoritism. If, on the other hand, the Board held more elections according to craft lines, the CIO undoubtedly would protest that the interests of a labor aristocracy were being allowed to stand in the way of the needs of a vast body of mass-production workers for representation.

The decision is one which ought to be made within the ranks of labor. It is obviously a question of justice under the circumstances of each individual case. But in England or Sweden it is not a serious question so far as the public is concerned, because industrial and craft unions are all in one federation suiting their form of organization to the employment. So long, however, as organized labor remains divided, the question of the size of the bargaining unit is going to have to be settled either by combat or by some public agency. A unified labor movement probably would welcome some such arbiter as the NLRB.

France's New Position

IF FRANCE is not exactly "on the spot" by her loss of power and general influence in Europe, she is not far from it. Her dominant post-war dreams have evaporated and her prestige on that continent has greatly receded.

Spreading Pan-Germanism leaves the French still frankly apprehensive despite Munich and all talk about appeasement, while Italy also becomes a somewhat disturbing neighbor. Internally, France's financial and business conditions are poor. Premier Daladier showed his special concern over this in his Chamber speech justifying the Munich agreement. He secured his "full powers" virtually on this plea. French military expenses have been leaping and France must meet the big bill for recent mobilization.

As a member of democracy's big three, French ability to breast the strains and trials resulting from a new position in Europe will be keenly watched not only by the other two members of the trio, the United States and Great Britain, but by the authoritarian régimes and the group of smaller powers.

The reshaping of France's entire foreign policy on the European continent will provide scope for a display of all the dexterous finesse and diplomatic logic that the Quai d'Orsay is famed for, in the months to come. Certainly the foundations for rebuilding French foreign policy are already at hand in the apparently continuing solidification of the Franco-British entente.

Although facing difficult readjustments, the democratic, or rather republican, structure of France seems to have come through all the post-war ordeals without loss of vigor. The Third French Republic has now gone through nearly seventy years of European upheavals, including the World War.

The great point is not so much France's post-war mistakes, her surface errors, nor even her concept of running a democracy. What is important is that she shows irrevocable determination to carry on such democracy as she enjoys notwithstanding all currents to the contrary abroad in Europe today.

Bring the Circus Home

IF ANYONE had asked Louis Meitus of Chicago whether he wanted to buy an elephant, he would have said "No." And yet he bought two! He intended only to purchase five Shetland ponies for his children, but he ran smack into an elephant bargain. A circus was selling out at auction in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and he bought its two elephants and six horses, one a performing equine. Now he's giving neighborhood children a circus, and having the time of his life himself. If he isn't popular, it's hard to think of anybody who would be.

With circuses folding their tents and retiring from public performances, perhaps the genial Chicagoan has stumbled on a way to save the institution—buy one and take it home. If you can't go to the circus, let the circus come to you. Two elephants in every garage! Why, when the present crop of American boys come to voting age, benefactor Meitus might be elected to any office with that slogan.

Post-War History

Book News of the Day

THE urge to collate and classify all information is potent in this efficiency age and no more tempting field for such useful service presents itself than that of contemporary history. To arrange the confused chronicle of the twenty post-war years into neat pigeon-holes suggests no insuperable difficulties, provided the pigeon-holes are numerous enough to contain all nations and capacious enough to hold the irreducible minimum of distilled information.

But when Mr. E. L. Hasluck in his FOREIGN AFFAIRS, 1919-1937 (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) finds himself with little more than 300 pages for over seventy nations, simple arithmetic will show that the most favored nations will have barely enough attention for an adequate résumé of their history, while others (like Central America, which gets two paragraphs) must perforce be satisfied with a bare mention.

Even so, arithmetic turns out victorious in the end, for the whole British Empire has to be jettisoned from this overloaded craft, and while the United States receives quite voluminous treatment, to the extent of twenty-eight pages (the League of Nations having twenty), Latin America is reduced to a group of almost negligible brevities. Mr. Hasluck attempts to justify this situation by his title, "Foreign Affairs," which will doubtless satisfy those English students who have their own history at their fingertips and do not happen to be vitally interested in South America. But history today is very largely universal, and the American student who sets off to cope with a "foreign" history from which the British Empire and most of Central and South America has been excluded is distinctly at a disadvantage.

But the tabloid histories of most of the European countries and some others are skillfully compiled, with a judicious selection of facts and sufficient background "roughed in" to explain the issues. There are provoking omissions—the Prinkipo settlement conference for Russia in 1919 is merely listed as a conference "on an island off the Turkish coast," without date or list of nations represented, while the constitution of Soviet Russia is referred to about the same time, as leaving it open for Bessarabia to unite "with a tiny autonomous republic (unnamed) established on the Russian side of the border"—but generally the reader will find the information he is after somewhere in the book. If the hunting is sometimes a trifle slow it is due to the probably unavoidable circumstance that Mr. Hasluck is not allowed much more space for his index than for a Latin-American republic.

To judge from this reviewer's experience, this tabulated history, at the present crisis in European and Far Eastern history, is one of the most constantly referred to on the library shelf.

H. J. S.

A Severe Test of His Patience

Pageant on the Nile

"GOOD boy, good donkey," says my dark-skinned donkey boy, Hassan, looking up at me with a smile. Then he trudges along beside me barefooted, in his long robe, very dirty, with his head tied up turban-like in a scarf. When the donkey slackens his pace, he brandishes a stick and shouts, "Ha! Ha!" If he breaks into a gallop and I cry, "Slowly," remembering the dragoman's admonition "Galloping donkeys no good," Hassan repeats the word after me several times, but the donkey slows down at his own sweet will. The donkeys are lovable, patient animals, and I trust them more than their excitable, shouting masters.

Just as I am beginning to feel very friendly and kindly toward Hassan, thinking perhaps I have judged my other donkey boys too harshly, he suggests with a dazzling smile that I double his fee. "Good boy, five piastres," he explains, "Good donkey, five piastres." When I shake my head, he tries to beguile me in other ways by telling me my donkey's name, which may be Rameses, Mohamed, or Telephone and Telegraph, or by assuring me in broken English that he is very poor and has a small brother or sister, or by bringing me a spray of lupine or wheat. No matter what I give him at the end of the ride he is never satisfied. He either wants more or my money is counterfeit, and his friends crowd around asking for baksheesh, hoping that in a bewildered moment I will pay them too.

The passing or arrival of steamers on the Nile is an event in every village. When we pass without stopping, children line the shore shouting, "Baksheesh," and as they cannot hope to get even the smallest coin at that distance, I have decided that Baksheesh to many of them has become a word of greeting to foreigners. At any rate, they revel in shouting it as if they loved the sound of the word.

When we pass through the villages the people line the streets staring at us as we stare at them. We are curiosities to each other. They see fair-skinned men in clothing which looks strange to them and straw hats instead of a cap or a fez; and women without shawls over their heads, so bold that they ride in jodhpurs or culottes. We see Arab women all in black, their faces half hidden in their shawls, looking at us quietly from some doorway; and men swarming the streets in their long robes, some with fezes on their heads, some lounging, some in shops, some driving their camels or donkeys. Children are everywhere, little girls in bright dresses with colored shawls over their heads, with beads about their necks and bracelets on their arms and ankles, and boys of all ages in their long robes, all with smiling happy faces, shouting "Baksheesh" at the top of their lungs as if it were a gala day when tourists come to town.

To wipe out begging, which is so obnoxious to us, the Government asks the tourist never to give except for a service performed, but the tourist does not cooperate any too well. Without doubt this cry for baksheesh was instigated by the over generosity of our fellow tourists in the more affluent years gone by.

The sailors on the Nile steamers are the first to win my sympathy and admiration and make me realize what a little training can do for these happy people. They are hard working, skillful at their tasks, indefatigable when the boat is fast on a sand bar, always chanting their strange songs as they work. Their scrubbing of the decks becomes a ceremony as they do it in unison, singing a rhythmic chant. Only they can steer a boat through the treacherous sandbars. A Nile steamer may have a Swiss manager, chef, and chief steward, and an English engineer, but it must have an Arab pilot and an Arab crew to help him.

These barefooted sailors in turbans, in full, loose-kneed bloomers, and blue sweaters marked with Cook's Nile Service in red letters, fire the ambition of many a young boy in the little villages along the shore. To sail away on a big boat, to see strange people, to wear on your sweater those letters of distinction are as desirable to these young village boys as the insignia of a school or college on the sweater of a young American.

Day by day the pageant goes by as our steamer glides down the Nile—the darker skinned Nubians and Sudanese; the Bisharin with their tightly braided hair; the Bedouins of the desert; the devout Moslem kneeling at prayer on the river bank, bowing his head to the ground; the white mosque in the ruins at Karnak where from the minaret at sunset a strange weird voice calls the muezzin; in Cairo, the little boys bent over a loom weaving a rug for from three to ten cents a day, buzzing like bees as in sing-song they count out the pattern. To the Westerner, a page from a fairy tale, a country to develop, and a people to educate.

A. L.

North . . South . . East . . West

Lest We Forget

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is the persistent temptation, experienced by many thoughtful and anxious people, to assume too great a share of the responsibility for the behavior and welfare of their neighbors everywhere. This propensity, honestly analyzed, may be resolved into the regrettable assumption that those most anxiously concerned are better qualified than those who are the objects of their solicitude to perfect and execute plans designed to insure relief from troublesome situations, social, political or economic. We seem sometimes to seek opportunities beyond our experiences or wisdom, justifying our interference on the theory that those in need of advice or counsel do not realize their necessities.

In recent weeks, in other pages of the Monitor, there have appeared, under the heading "Intimate Messages From the Country," articles written in the West, the Southwest and the Middle West. It would be impossible to read and analyze these without gaining the assurance, or reassurance, that the men and women in these vast areas are deeply sensible of their own responsibilities, and that they are confident of their own ability to act intelligently and without prejudice or under emotion at the proper time.

In what may be termed the formative period, the years during which the empire west of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers was being peopled and subdued, erudition and culture, and even experience, resided, perhaps somewhat smugly, in the East. There were the established schools and colleges, the churches, the factories, and, equally important, the inspiration which equipped and gave courage to the pioneers who blazed the trails across prairies and over mountain ranges. For two generations or more the problems of the people in the western wilderness varied according to climate, natural resources, remoteness, and the degree of individual or community initiative.

As we look back no great distance it is discovered that this economic dividing line existed until quite recent years. It was not erased by the mere linking of East and West by the railroads, although the merging process did begin with this accomplishment. Today there are convincing evidences that, in point of fact, the problems of one section are the problems of all. There is no longer justifiable pride of sectionalism or monopoly of wisdom or erudition. The farmer in Kansas and the manufacturer in Massachusetts are united in a common cause. And the Kansas farmer is as alert and conscious in undertaking a solution of the common problem as his friend in the East.

As one journeys along the highways from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from Lakes to Gulf, it is impossible, all at once, to tell where one area or section merges into another. The thing we call civilization has spread itself to the remotest corner of this broad land of ours. Communication and interchange have formed friendly but unbreakable links which unite a generous, a happy, and a progressive people. No confusion of dogmas, no serious thought of sectional superiority, no hatreds, separate a courageous and determined body politic.

Tell us, if you will, what this portends. It should, in all reason and good conscience, mark at least the beginning of an emancipation from political or partisan prejudices and commitments. It should bring a clearer and more generous appreciation of common needs and an understanding by which these can be met.

There has been no period within the recollection of those now most concerned when the need for intelligent united action was more imperative. There was never a time when it could be realized, as fully as at present, that the emergency was so widespread and universal. With this realization it is not too much to expect, as we have the right to do, that an abiding faith in the right will cause a nation united to seek and find the right way.

But those who undertake the quest must go forward prepared and forewarned. There are signposts along the highways and byways which will confuse and mislead the unwary. These point out the roads to special privilege, partisanship, discouragement, dependency, and sectionalism. These are the roads to be shunned. The open road is the road to opportunity.

The Wide Horizon

Dictatorship for Unification?

By R. H. Markham

TIMISOARA, RUMANIA

A VISIT to the Rumanian city of Timisoara helps one to understand why there is a dictatorship in Rumania. It may not justify the dictatorship, but partially explains it. Timisoara has been within the bounds of Rumania for twenty years, but is still foreign. The parliamentary governments that have come to power since the World War—more than a dozen in number—have completely failed to Rumanianize Timisoara, or any other first-rate city in the "new provinces."

Plainly, Rumania cannot subsist unless its cities acknowledge and disseminate Rumanian influence, authority and prestige. So King Carol himself is trying to solve the problem.

Timisoara is the finest city in the land, with the single exception of Bucharest. It is clean, prosperous, filled with splendid buildings and abounding in superb parks. Its flowers might incite the admiration of many a European metropolis. It is a cultural center of the very first rank. It has a theater, museums, schools of many sorts, fine hotels, pleasant cafés, very good local newspapers. In banking and industry it holds a leading place. Rumania might well be very proud of Timisoara, but is not—because Timisoara is foreign. As all other "new province" centers.

Nowhere outside of Timisoara's official buildings is the predominant language Rumanian. In the cafés, hotels, taxis, restaurants, factories, bookstores, barber shops, newspaper offices, one hears chiefly Hungarian and German. This is so striking that the Mayor has issued an order that chauffeurs who do not greet their passengers in Rumanian will be deprived of their licenses. The chauffeur is Hungarian or German or Serbian and his clients are, too, but he dare not say "Jo Reggelt" or "Guten Morgen," or "Dobro Jutro"; he must say "Buna Dimineatsa." He must tip his cap, too—and that means cap—such as a general wears. No slouchy chauffeurs here and no unshaved ones. Which is very fine, but how can a German chauffeur and a German bank director chat in Rumanian when neither has ever gone to a Rumanian school? Twenty years ago 90 per cent of the population here was non-Rumanian, and 73 per cent still is.

This is first of all a German city, then Hungarian, and last of all Rumanian. Furthermore, most of the Rumanians here are new. This was a German, Hungarian, Jewish, Serbian city in 1918, with a few humble Rumanian workers in the outskirts. And this last fact is the most serious element in the situation. Not only do the Rumanians constitute a numerical minority in the new-province cities, but in the matter of culture and prestige, they are an inferior element.

If one should go from Timisoara to another provincial capital, Craiova, in old Rumania, he would see a striking contrast. The purely Rumanian Craiova is far behind its foreign sister in every respect. A distinguished Rumanian author and ardent patriot, I. Simionescu, in a recent book on Rumanian cities says of Craiova, "The public buildings are not devoted to art, science and religion. Nowhere is the darkness of illiteracy so dense as in the country around it."

This is the opinion of a loyal Rumanian. He has somewhat overstated the case, but Craiova is certainly an uninspiring city.

These two cities, one in "old Romania" and one in a "new province," are symbols graphically showing the differences between German-Hungarian and Rumanian culture. Can Craiova impose itself on Timisoara? That is one of Rumania's supreme problems.

It has to be remembered that of the 20,000,000 Rumanians nearly 30 per cent, or approximately 6,000,000, are foreigners. Less than half the population lives in the old kingdom, and of the inhabitants of the new provinces only a trifle more than half are Rumanians. In two of the new provinces, in fact, the Rumanians are a minority, while they form barely one third of the urban population in the others. In 1918 they formed less than one fifth. Rumania has just been divided into ten administrative provinces, each with a provincial governor. The chief city in five of these ten administrative provinces contains a majority of non-Rumanians.

Over against this large foreign population the Rumanians were divided into a dozen political parties, as well as into "new and old Rumanians." Could 14,000,000 disunited people in such circumstances absorb 6,000,000 aliens? That was one of the supreme problems that faced the sovereign, and the answer he gave it was the creation of a royal dictatorship.

Peacepoint

"For what can war but endless war still breed?"—Milton.